TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an Five copies will be sent to one address for THN

Milliss, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters plating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inserved three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Peansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soedies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

IF The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:-Francis Jackson, En-RUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1445.

# VOL. XXVIII. NO. 35.

### BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boston Post. A PATRIOTIC LYRIC. BY WALTER ANONYM. afully dedicated to the Fusio-Republican-Abolitio-

Free-Soil-o-Disunionists. Fill high the cup with donkey wine! Fill high the cap with decision (No question or apology,)
Pledge to this patriot lay of mine
All ye who have the countersign;
Join in this grand doxology.

Down with all colleges and schools Down with an entreger and serious, And classic institutes so grand; Death to all principles and rules;— Here's to the family of fools! By far the oldest in the land.

Fill to those heroes of the hour! With pointed caps of high renown;
And from your idiotic tower
Display, in all its pomp and power,

Here's to the gallant knaves! who stooped Here's to the gatante or To gratify a free-soil grudge;
Whereby the trappers were the cooped,
And the weak dupers were the duped— Lowering themselves, and not the judge.

Fill to that broad philanthropy
Which urges, in its councils wise,
That forty millions of the free
To niggerdom should bow the knee,
Agrand disunion sacrifice!

A flowing cup we freely tender That Rible-scoffing treason-vender, Who vilines the Great Defender. And preaches bowie-knife and arson!

Next to New England's noble son,
Who, flourishing his blackened brand,
Proclaimed the grave of Washington
Fit only to be trampled on—
A plague-spot in the Pilgrims' land!

Fill high! fill high! we pleage them all, (Those valiant umpires of our fate,)
Whether they rant in Music Hall,
Where lunacy holds carnival,
Or stultify the chair of State!

A brimming beaker do I bri Not from Madeira or the Rhine, But your own luscious Nubian wine! Hot from the abolition spring: Here's to a Congo President!

With sudorific brow of jet, Claiming from ancient kings de scent, (Speed on, thou glorious event!) And to a Simian cabinet!

A cruel story this, Mr. Giddings tells us. Too cruel, but too true. It is full of pathetic and tragic interest, and melts and stirs the heart at once with cruel, but too true. It is full of pathetic and tragic interest, and melts and stirs the heart at once with pity for the sufferers, and with anger, that sins not at their mean and ruthless oppressors. Every American citizen should read it; for it is an indictment which recites crimes which have been committed in his name, perpetrated by troops and officials in his service, and all done at his expense. The whole nation is responsible at the bar of the world and before the tribunal of posterity for these atrocities, devised by members of its Cabinet and its Congress, directed by its Presidents, and executed by its armies and its courts. The cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, which make the pen of Motley glow as with fire as he tells them, the dragonnades which scorched over the fairest regions of France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, have a certain excuse, as being instigated by a sincere, though misguided religious zeal. For Philip II. and Louis XIV. had, at least, a fanatical belief that they were doing God service by those holocausts of his children; while no motive inspired these massacers, tortures, and banishments, but the most sordid rapacity and avarice, the lowest and basest passions of the heat at one whome within the decision of the Fresident, repeated the theat consequently that of the Creek Indians, and consequently that of their vendee, legal and perfect, and directed the kidnapped captives to delivered up to the claimant! We regret that Mr. Giddings has omitted the name of this wretch, and we hope that in a future edition he will tell the world how to catalogue this choice specimen in its confliction of judicial monsters.

Then comes the last scene of this drama in exile. Finding that there was no rest for the sole of their foot in the United States, these pecked and hunted men resolved to turn their backs upon the country that had thus cruelly treated them, and to seek a procession began its march westward by night, the warriors keeping themselves always in readiness for an attack

From the Atlantic Monthly for September.

THE EXILES OF FLORIDA: or the Crimes committed by our Government against the Maroons, who fled from South Carolina and other Slave States, seeking Protection under Spanish Laws. By Joshua R. Giddings. Columbus, Ohio: Follet, Foster & Co. 1858.

A cruel story this, Mr. Giddings tells us. Too overrode the decision of the President, repealed the treaty-stipulations, pronounced the title of the Creek

All. had, at least, a fanatical belief that they were doing God service by those holocausts of his children; while no motive inspired these massacres, tortures, and banishments, but the most sordid rapacity and avarice, the lowest and basest passions of the human breast.

And so carefully has the truth of this story been covered up with lies, that, probably, very few indeed of the people of the Free States have any just idea of the origin, character, and purposes of the Seminole Wars, or of the character of the race against which they were waged. And yet there is no episode in American history more full of romantic interest, of heroic struggles, and of moving griefs. We have been taught to believe that these wars were provoked by incursions of the savages of Florida on the frontier, and, if the truth could not be conecated, that an incidental motive of our war of extermination against them was to be found in the sanctuary which the fugitive slaves of the neighboring States found in their fastnesses. The general impression has been, that these were mainly runaways

and a strategy of the control of the

the advocates of the 'Southern League' are striving 'to precipitate the South into a revolution.' Both cutter of the South into a revolution of the country to authorize the belief that these efforts on the part of the extremists of either section will be successful. We have a sound mational administration, which will preserve the spite of the South into a revolution of the country to authorize the belief that these efforts on the part of the extremists of either section will be successful. We have a sound mational administration, which will preserve the spite of the sound them, to see the ship to Africa or the depths that these efforts on the part of the extremists of the coant of the spite of the companion of is, that I was been abridged of my proper rights. It was my right to have sent the ship to Africa or the depths and hones valuable neighbors, and, in the sound from which will preserve the spite of the coant of the spite of the companion of its, that the was a sound mational administration, which will preserve the spite of the coant of the spite of the spite of the spite of the coant of the spite of the

A TRACT FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE
TRACT SOCIETY.

I have just been reading 'Occasional Tract No.
18,' which is upon 'The Publication and Circulation of Books,' published by the American Tract Society of New York, from the essays of Jonathan Dymond.

ty of New York, from the essays of Jonathan Dymond.

It takes the ground that he who writes or sells a book which will probably injure the reader, is accessory to the mischief, and especially sets forth the fearful responsibility of publishing vicious books.

On page three there is a principle which may well be heeded every where, and which should certainly be held in regard by the occupants at 150 Nassau street, they being quite extensively engaged in the publication and circulation of books and tracts. The principle is this—'A man must do his duty, wheth-political boards as a mode of reproducing the bitter

publication and circulation of books and tracts. The principle is this—'A man must do his duty, whether the effect of his fidelity be such as he would desire or not. Such purity of conduct might, no doubt, circumscribe a man's business, and so does purity of conduct in some other professions.'

This is the message of the Tract House to Messrs. Appletons, Carters, Harpers, and all writers, publishers and booksellers. But what is the practical illustration given to it at the Tract House?

Mr. Glen Wood, agent for the Tract Society in Iowa, at the meeting of the Iowa General Association at Dubuque in June last,—(stating, by the way, that he had, at his own expense, been twice to York to get posted in regard to the matter from head-quarters,)—said:—

'In 1856, there was an honest intention on the size of his fact, none was an honest intention on the size of his fact, none was a size of the Kansas papers, the

teered. As soon as Jerry heard that, he said that his young master should not go, unless he too went with him. Jerry, true to his determination, induced by a faithful attachment to his master, went with the Talladega boys. Jerry would not only take every opportunity to kill a Mexican, but would, when he could not shoot one, win their money from the 'yallar devils'—a very popular phrase of Jerry's when speaking of the Mexicans. Jerry declares that he and one more of the Talladega Volunteers (the name Jerry uses freely) were the only Americans that could beat the Mexicans at monte and such other games as they played; and as a proof of such other games as they played; and as a proof of it, Jerry brought home a number of lumps of gold, which he took great delight in showing as a speciwhich he took great delight in showing as a specimen of Mexican currency. When the service of the Talladega Volunteers expired in Mexico, Jerry returned with his young master. Maj. Smoot finally purchased Jerry's wife, and Col. Watson gave Jerry permission to go where and when he pleased. He spends most of his time at Maj. Smoot's, feeding pigs, working in the garden, and doing such little work as he feels disposed to.'

### From the Olive Branch. 'INCOMPATIBILITY.'

A great word this, and much in use in this present age. But what does it mean?—and how is it applied? The word is well enough of itself, and capable of good application. It is certain that there are things compatible and things incompatible. It is equally certain, too, that there is a just discrimination to be used in the premises. All things are not really incompatible which men call so.

There is a strange and wide-spread infatuation in this matter. In their haste to find reasons for bad deeds, men (and women too) are rushing into the

deeds, men (and women too) are rushing into the impuation of incompatibility. Instead of seeking to reform themselves, instead of inquiring how far they may be to blame, we find them plunging into the worker of crime, and they previous the total control of the control of the

impustion of incompatibility. Instead of seeking to reform themselves, instead of inquiring how far they may be to blame, we find them plunging into the vortex of crime, and then crying out from its depths—'We are here innocently; not because we meant any wrong, but because of the incompatibility there was and is between us and those with whom we are allied'!

Look at the living illustrations of this fearful wrong which the world is now presenting.

Here is a man of genius—a poor, needy man—who marries a woman with a small income. With a wife's devotion, she pledges her little all to his political advancement, until he fills a seat in a British Legislature. He appears on the floor, speaks, is intimidated by unforeseen obstacles; and when she rallies him at home, as any wife would do who takes a deep interest in her husband's welfare, he lifts his hand, and smites her in the face! Yes, this man of genius strikes a woman—and yet retains his seat in the Eaglish Parliament! He is even promoted to the House of Lords by another woman, and she a Queen; nay, more, he is made a Minister, a member of the Cabinet, a Privy Counsellor of that same kind and motherly monarch! Years roll on—years of spendor, wealth and power to the one poor man of genius—years of separation, destitution, want and agony to his now discarded wife and mother of his children;—when, stung by the fierce scorpion of neglect, and goaded on by the sharp thorn of poverty, she approaches her lordly husband and asks for her rights, she is dishonorably, meanly and cruelly cast into a lunatic asylum, and hired empiries and bribed pettifoggers pronounce her insane! To crown the whole, the onee poor man of genius comes forward, wipes his mustachioed lips, strokes his silky beard, shakes his ambrosaial curls, and announces to the public—'My situation—aw!—is really unfortunate! The truth is, there is—aw an utter incombatibility be-My situation-aw !- is really unfortunate! The 'My situation—aw :—is really unfortunate: The truth is, there is—aw an utter incombatibility between me—aw—and my wife. Much as I admire and—aw—enjoy the charms of woman in general—aw—I cannot and will not—aw—live with this one. No! really—can't think of it for a moment; aw—can't indeed!'

aw—can't indeed:
Here is incompatibility No. 1. What do the virtuous American people think of it? What ought to be their reception of the acts and writings of

uch a man? Here is another case. A man of great tact and Here is another case. A man of great tact and skill as a writer, deserts one woman for another; marries the latter, while the former dies, brokenhearted; rises to eminence and fortune; drinks, carouses, and squanders his wealth; his wife hemonstrates, entreats, urges greater economy; a separation ensues, and he having the public car almost to her exclusion, publishes to the world that, after almost twenty years of married life, he has discovered that himself and wife are not quite compatible, and therefore they cannot any longer live together!

Incompatibility No. 2. What do high-minded and honorable people think of it? Do they infer that literary people, as a matter of course, cannot be happy in the married state? Not at all; for the world well knows that an immense majority of this class of society live happily together; that some of the most delightful connubial unions on earth are those between literary men and women. The history of literature abundantly attests this fact.

No. That is not the trouble. This twaddle about incompatibility is a ruse, a subterfoge, a refuge of lives education for the area of the words.

incompatibility is a ruse, a subterfuge, a refuge of lies, a flimsy covering for those who do wrong, who mean to do wrong, and who love to—but who have conscience and self-esteem enough left to lead them to dread the frowns of the virtuous and good: or

conscience and self-esteem enough left to lead them to dread the frowns of the virtuous and good: or whose self-interest may prompt them not to ruin the market for their gifted works of fiction.

Now look at ease No. 3. A leader in the spiritualistic delusion of our day—a very Magog on this mysterious field of Armageddon—pretends that he is told by the 'spirits' (what kind of spirits they are he does not inform the world) that he and his lawful wife are not compatible with each other; that she must leave him and go to her parents, to live as best she can; that he has been directed to another woman, (the only objection as to her being the slight one, that she is the wife of another man); that he must bring about this four-fold separation for the sake of compatibility and—bis own! The deed is done; the crime is consummated; broken vows and bleeding hearts are trampled under the feet of brutal lust; the accepted adulterer and adulteress parade themselves and their bald infidel nonsense before the public; and when the question as to the right of this thing is put, we are coolly told, 'Oh, there was an incompatibility between the parties—that is all!'

Is it all? That is a question for the people to answer. It is one that deeply concerns them, for it lies at the foundations of civilized society.

A correspondent of the Committee, in a single paragraph, points out a fact which underlies the whole West India agitation, as engendered and held up by the planters and their organ, the London Times:—

'It is not labor, but SLAVE labor, that is wanted. The planters do not know how to use free men, and the people are becoming too intelligent to submit to be treated as slaves, and there is a strong wish to drive them off the properties, and to supply their place with forced labor. This is the whole secret of the matter. Let planters have capital to pay the people regularly, and learn to treat free men as such, and they will not have to complain of want of labor.'

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OBNIELL, PE EEDOM:

The following extracts from a Boston journal of thirty-odd years ago will be found deeply interesting. The meetings referred to occurred during the pendency of the Missouri question.

[From the Columbian Centinel, Nov. 27, 1819.] PUBLIC MEETING.

Several persons having assembled on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Congress on the subject of inserting in any law for the admission of new States into the any law for the admission of now States and the Union, a prohibition of the further extension of involuntary servitude in such State, and having agreed that a more general meeting for that purpose was expedient, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to call such meeting, we hereby give notice that a meeting of such of the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity as are disposed to express their senti-ments to Congress on this subject will be held in the Representatives' Chamber, in the State House, on Friday, the third day of December next, at eleven

o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM EUSTIS,

D. WEBSTER, J. T. AUSTIN. JOSIAH QUINCY,

J. PRINCE, JOHN GALLISON.
N. B. Printers of other papers in Boston and the neighboring towns are requested to publish this

[From the Columbian Centinel, Dec. 4, 1819.] PREVENTION OF SLAVERY.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and very respectable meeting of citizens of Boston and vicinity was held at the State House on the 3d instant. The Hon. Wm. Eastis called the meeting to order, when James Prince, Esq., Marshal of the District, was chosen chairman, and William Tudor, Esq., secrery The chairman then stated the object of the seting, and called upon the gentlemen to express eir opinions—when James T. Austin, Esq., rose, and in a very eloquent speech discussed the constitu-tional right of Congress and the expediency, upon the grounds of humanity, morality and policy, as well for the territory itself as for the United States, and concluded by moving that a committee should be appointed to decide what measures should be ed to express the opinion of the meeting. chairman was requested to appoint this committee

chairman was requested to appoint this committee—which was composed of twenty gentlemen, viz.:

Hons. W. Eustis, Roxbury, John Phillips, T. Bigelow, Medford, Wm. Gray, Henry Dearborn, Josiah Quincy, Daniel Webster, Wm. Prescott, Thos. H. Perkins, S. White, Jr., Esq., Salem, Hon. Ben. Pickman, Salem, L. M. Parker, Charlestown, Wm. Ward, Medford, W. Sullivan, George Blake, David Cummings, Jr., Salem, James Savage, John Gallison, James T. Austin, Henry Orne, Esqs.

The committee retired, and on their re-entering,

The committee retired, and on their re-entering, the chairman, Hon. W. Eustis, laid the following

report on the table extirpation of slavery has never ceased to be regarded as a measure deeply concerning the honor and safety of the United States. The existence of this practice is to be ascribed to the policy of the government to which their ancestors were subject, and not to their own choice. But to omit any pre caution that might afford a hope of relieving them, however gradually, both from the burthen and the reproach, would have justly exposed them to the charge of nourishing the evil which they did not create. The Constitution, therefore, contained a provision showing, evidently, the design that, at a future period, the increase of slaves by importation should be prohibited. Subsequent laws have carried this provision into effect. In whatever tends to diminish the evil of slavery, or to check its growth, all parts of the confederacy are alike interested. In the States where it chiefly exists, to devise some secure and certain plan of deliverance from its effects, has been the carnest wish of enlightened and reflect-ing men. The same feelings and views induced Coness, when new territories were received as part of our empire, to impose on them a restriction intended to preserve them from that calamity which afflicted the older States. Of this restriction they have enjoyed the benefit, and they now exult in the moral and political advantages derived from a free population. And when we consider the unanimity with which Congress adopted the Ordinance of 1787, that first Constitutional prohibition of Slavery in modern nes, every State south of the Potomac being pres ent and voting unanimously in its favor, we are en-couraged to believe, that a policy so wise and humane will not now be departed from. But it seems to us, that nothing could be more opposite to this policy than the opening of an almost but try to the unlimited importation of slaves from other States. The newly acquired territory would thus be burdened with all the mischiefs which are too well known to be the sure results of slavery; an evil which has long been deplored, would be incalculably augmented; the whole confederacy would be weak ened and our free institutions disgraced by the volum tary extension of a practice repugnant to all the principles of free government, and the continuance of which, in any part of our country, necessity alone

To those who are making efforts to prevent the extension of slavery, it is a source of equal pride and pleasure to know, that they are countenanced and supported by characters most venerable in those States in which it is not yet abolished, and if to these are added the fervent wishes of their fellowcitizens in the other States, the appeal, we trust, will not be disregarded. It is there Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the

Congress of the United States possesses the constitu-tional power, upon the admission of any new State, created beyond the limits of the original territory of the United States, to make the prohibition of the further extension of slavery, or the involuntary ser-

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is just and expedient that this power should be ereised by Congress upon the admission of all States created beyond the original limits of the

This report accepted. JAMES PRINCE, Chairman.

After the report had been read, Alden Bradford, Eq., rose and expressed his doubts as to the consti-tutional rights of Congress to prohibit slavery, al-though he had as great an abhorrence of slavery as any other man. He was replied to by George Blake, Eq., and the Hon. Daniel Webster, who demonstrated, very clearly, the constitutional right of Congress to enact the prohibition, and the strong

expediency for exercising the right.

A committee of five was chosen to address copies of the above resolutions to the delegates of this State in Congress on the subject, to be signed by the citizens of this State. This committee consists of the following gentlemen:

WEBSTER, JOSIAH QUINCY, JAMES T. AUSTIN, GEORGE BLAKE, JAMES T JOHN GALLISON, ESQTS.

RUFUS CHOATE.

In noticing the contents of the Atlantic Monthly, for August, the Anti-Slavery Standard says :-

The criticism on Mr. Choate is brilliant, logical, witty, second-rate. It may be that the platform where we find it is not strong enough to bear the lischarge of first-rate ordnance. The periodical that discharge of first-rate ordnance. The periodical that can is a first-rate one. Here it was the deadliest istered the severest condemnation; and it is only civilly scoffed at, as one political antagonist may at another. The man that spent his earlier life, of the finest powers, in saving criminals from justice, has now changed his hand, and is giving his last years to procure the condemnation of millions, to slavery in perpetuity!

Oh, the offence is rank! it smells to heaven!

A brother's murder The most distressful and disgraceful pass at which our nation now halts is indicated by the lact that its gentlemen can, for a moment, treat such men as Mr. Choate as other than the most dishonored crimi-nals against society. Courtesy from the judgment-seat is due to such—and the administration of capi-

tal punishment—each man his own executioner of what he esteems the severest sentence. ' My curse shall be forgiveness,' as said the great English bard of the nineteenth cen-tury. Mr. Choate did fight one battle shoulder to shoulder with Abolitionists—the battle that made Massachusetts free soil, except where the Upas shadow of the pro-slavery clauses of the United States Constitution fall. Let him fight with us the next campaign to the foot of their accursed growth, and help us to hew them down, and all his sins, which are many, shall be forgotten as well as for-

HENRY CLAY AND THE DRED SCOTT

According to the decision of the Supreme Court

'My rules of interpreting the Constitution of th United States are the good old rules of '98 and '99. I have never in my life deviated from these rules. The Constitution is an aggregate of ceded powers. No power is granted except when it is expressly delegated, or when it is necessary and proper to carry into effect a delegated power. And if in any instance the power to carry slaves into the territories is guarantied by the Constitution, or s an incident necessary to the carrying out of any other power that is delegated in the Constitution and turns of party, I never have in my life deviated from these fundamental, and, I think, unmistakably from these fundamental, and, I think, unmistakably true principles of interpreting the Constitution of United States. Take these principles to be true and where is the power—can anybody point it out to me, which gives you the right to carry slaves to California? (California then being a territory.) Where is the delegated power, or the power to which it attaches a necessary implication? It is no where to be found. You must resort to some such general principle as the Federalists did in the early history or this country, when they contended for the doctrine of the general welfare. But you cannot put your finger on the part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any territory of the country, when they contended for the doc-

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT OF THE DRED

tween citizens.' One is a 'citizen,' but the other is volume of 400 pages is not a senting

court; you have sued a negro; it is decided that a negro is not a citizen, and the Constitution says all hypocritical heart, while it shows its secret intent.

ant ought not to be punished, citing the Dred Scott decision as authority to show that the negro had no rights which the law is bound to respect; that he is not a citizen, and can neither sue nor be sued in the courts; and that therefore he cannot be punished for disobeying an order of court in a civil case.

Senator Douglas is making desperate efforts, which we fear will prove successful, to secure a reelection to the Senate. A correspondent of the Tri-The judge was put in a quandary by this novel argument, and reserved his decision till another time. bune says that, as he progresses southward into that gument, and reserved his decision till another time.

A RICH CLIP.

stated in the papers of the vicinity, that they are unable to extirpate this nest of vipers from their midst. The free lovers have bought valuable property from gentlemen of wealth and respectability, and to these estates they are determined to hold on. They have resisted every effort to buy out, and are a fixed nuisance. They believe is all the discussion livering in the statement of the state of slavery, to which creed they could Buchanan's administration.'

community at Berlin, Ohio, and abolitionism, as re-presented in the position and sentiments of such men as John G. Whittier, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. sink to his true level, as a low and vulgar dema-Bailey, and thousands of pure men, who believe and feel that slavery is a thing of infamy, that the Banner would place in immediate juxtaposition, saying, 'Look upon this picture, then on that; for in them is to be found harmony and equal purity.' What sto be found harmony and equal purity.' What an outrage upon truth as well as decency! The sense of the article is plain. It is declared—'They (the free lovers of Berlin) believe in all the disgusting licentiousness of free love, in abolition of marking licentiousness of free love, in abolition o riage, and abolition of Slavery.' There seems, to our mind, a conflict in this statement; for to believe in free love and abolition of marriage can only be the requisites to prepare the mind to embrace the most radical pro-slavery doctrines, with all their disgusting licentiousness; for it is through their establishment and perpetuation that the marriage establishment and perpetuation that the marriage institution is annulled, and the gateway opened for riage, and abolition of SLAVERY.' There seems, to institution is annulled, and the gateway opened for the operation of free love principles to an unbounded the operation of free love principles to an unbounded extent. This motley mixture thus presented on

are gainty of the sail of companing of a want of the sail of the s

THE LIBERATOR.

From the New Bedford Standard, THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The colored Convention in this city was a highly According to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, the Constitution of the United States allows slavery in all the Territories, and neither Congress nor the people have a right to exclude it therefrom. This doctrine was almost unknown in our political history till it was broached by Douglas and other leaders of the pro-slavery party who sought to nationalize slavery. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, first avowed it in 1849. Henry Clay said in reference to it, in his speech in the Senate, July, 1849:—

'I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slavery south of that line (the Missouri Compromise line) already exists, and that of course tain that in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slavery south of that line (the Missouri Compromise line) already exists, and that of course those who maintain that opinion want no other security for the transportation of their slaves south of that line, than the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion arowed, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions and the most indefeasible position that was ever taken by man. The Constitution neither created nor does it continue slavery. The Constitution is silent and passive. The Constitution is silent and passive with the same speech:—

A positive recognition of slavery south of the line 36 deg. 30 min. It is there anybody who believes that you can get twenty votes in this body or a proportionate number in the House, to declare in favorable circumstances, could he be in action what he is in speech he might become the deliverer of his race, the Toussaint of America. At the South, he would be an exceedingly dangerous man. At the North, he is powerless to produce any impression on the slave. The most he can do by his eloquence is to inspire the minds of his brethren with the same sentiments that fill his own. 'True freedom,' says a writer in the Westminster Review, 'can only be founded on a sense of personality,' and it is just this sense of a political personality, a feeling that they are a power in the State, that the colored people for its admission upon the one side, with no corresponding provision for its admission upon the other side of the line of 36 deg. 30 min.

Mr. Remond was very disdainful of newspaper advice, but Mr. Morris gave to his friends the same advice, but Mr. Morris gave to his friends the same advice, but Mr. Morris gave to his friends the same advice substantially with the Standard. He told them that they wou

We quote once more from the same speech, where e says emphatically:—

'My rules of interpreting the Constitution of the themselves. And this is certainly a lesson that the

themselves. And this is certainly a lesson that the colored people need to take deeply to heart.

This Convention must be taken as a significant and encouraging event. That the colored people of this State could have gathered together so intelligent and representations. gent and respectable an audience, that their meetngs should have been conducted with so much de ability by colored speakers, is a striking evidence of progress, and a sufficient reply to those who argue for the inferiority of the race. That all the leading Boston journals should have sent reporters to the Convention, who have, with one or tempts at ridicule, given a fair report of the proceedings, is not less significant of a change in public sentiment. The time has passed when such gather-ing could be sufficed to rest superficial or by Installation. ings could be suffered to pass unnoticed or be treated with the utter disregard of truth, the misrepresentation and caricature which have formerly prevailed effects on those engaged in it, and for the example it sets to their brethren in other free States, and if the

A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY NOVEL

J. Joliffe, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of the SCOTT DECISION.

By the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Dred

Oueen City,' is fast becoming one of the celebrated writers of the West. Some time since, an antislavery novel from his pen, called 'Bell Brandon, a Scott case, personal suits in the United States Courts

Tale for the Times, 'attracted considerable attention, must be 'between citizens' of the United States. It follows that both parties to a suit, plaintiff as well sadefendant, must be citizens. The negro is not a citizen by the Dred Scott decision; therefore, he can neither sue nor be sued in the Courts of the United the United States who consider slavery 'a divine States. When H. Herndon, Exp. of Illigois in the United States who consider slavery 'a divine states." States. Wm. H. Herndon, Esq., of Illinois, in a late speech, thus illustrates the absurd consequences flowing from this decision:—

institution; and that it is apostolic righteousness to sell human beings to raise money to send missionaries to the heathen abroad, while our heathens lowing from this decision:—
Suppose a negro of Illinois owes a white man of at home are in a much worse condition. Suppose a negro of Hinois owes a white man of at nome are in a much worse condition. It sends a Missouri a thousand dollars, which he refuses to pay, quiver, full of arrows, against that 'Southern Christianity,' which sanctions punishing parents for Court against the negro to recover the debt. Upon the trial, in spite of himself, he is thrown out of court and loses his debt, because the suit is not 'be-slavery in the southern rice swamps. This sterling negro; and according to the Dred Scott decision, inculcating a false philanthropy, that weeps over a dead jackass on the highway, while it is callous as the Judge will say to the white man—' Go out of the Judge will say to the white man—' Go out of the true philosophy in novel form—unveiling the suits must be between citizens. The Constitution is showing the power of custom on the ignorant and hardened in the South, who think they hear, 'Thus so out of court.' which cannot be misunderstood by the troubled cor ANOTHER APPLICATION OF THE DRED science—and affording many beautiful flowers SCOTT DECISION. A colored woman in New York city named Coon, recently instituted suit against her husband, also colored, for divorce and alimony. He was in California, and the Court made an order for him to pay \$100, counsel fees, and \$150, alimony; he returned home a few weeks since, and refused to obey the order. The plaintiff's counsel therefore obtained an order requiring him to show cause why he should order. The plaintiff's counsel therefore obtained an order requiring him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. This order was returnable on the 27th ult.

This order country is rapidly increasing.

R. E. H. LEVERING. public generally, for the novel is having a rapid sale,

SENATOR DOUGLAS.

utterances become more pro-slavery. At Hillsbor-ough, however, according to this writer, he did not

Casting our eyes over the columns of the Essex Banner of last week, we found the following tidbit of democratic literature, which we cannot appropriate to a better purpose than give it to our readers just as it is. The Banner says:—

"The only enthusiast in the crowd who listened to him to-day was a Virginian and a Buchanan man, who was carried away by his jeers and surams about the negro question, amalgamation and just as it is. The doctrines of abolitionism and free love seem to be progressing. The citizens of Berlin, Ohio, have tated in the papers of the vicinity, that they are unble to extirpate this nest of vipers from their midst. The free lovers have bought valuable property from entlemen of wealth and respectability, and to these contents of the property from the proper estates they are determined to hold on. They have esisted every effort to buy out, and are a fixed nuinance. They believe in all the disgusting licentiousness of free love, in abolition of marriage, in abolition quent defence of his position and principles, went ess of free love, in abolition of marriage, in abolition away disgusted and disappointed. I think his slavery, to which creed they could appropriately away disgusted and disappointed. I think his speech to-day must have alienated from his support a larger portion of intelligent men in his audience Buchanan's administration.'

It is free love, as represented to the world by the community at Berlin, Ohio, and abolitionism, as re-

It is sad to hear a man of position and of party extent. This motley mixture thus presented on paper, and supposed to be a perfect outline of things, as they appear to the author of the above article, is wound up by saying that the parties thus representation, it is alike degrading and criminal. We are ed are guilty of the sin of complaining of 'a want of not surprised to hear that Senator Douglas was

We cannot tell what the free lovers of Derin tons of James Buchanan; but, from what we understand of his position upon the slavery question, we should judge they must have a very good opinion of him and his policy; for the licentiousness of slavery must be in exact harmony with their own loose notions and base practices. The abolitionists, on the contrary, have occasion to complain of the 'want of purity in James Buchanan's administration,' and probably do.

Times.

Cotton in Africa.—A letter received from Mr. R. D. Ross, Cape Coast Castle, which appears in the London Times, states emphatically that cotton, which is indigenous to Africa, and grows abundantly in Ashantee, might be obtained equal to that of Georgia, both in quantity and quality. Mr. Ross thinks the African would readily profit by instruction, and that Africa would before long compete well with the slave States of America if capitalists would with the slave States of America if capitalists would state the cotton which the natives should be left to grow themselves.

The Liberator. that Ch. right?

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, AUGUST 27, 1858.

The absence of the Editor, who is engaged in green hills of Vermont, must be the apology, -a sufcient one, we trust,-for the lack of editorial matter in this number of The Liberator .- Y.

THE GREAT OURSTION DEAR GARRISON:

right to liberty to be called in question on her soil? Mn. GARRISON: This is the question to be answered by the State, as a We have had the pleasure of hearing three dis-State. That all human beings have an inherent, es-sential right to liberty, this State has deliberately de-Town Hall at Rutland, Mass., Aug. 13. These disclared to be a self-evident truth. Shall she allow this courses were listened to by large and appreciative auin question before any tribunal on her soil? As well and strong statement of the connection between the allow a court to test the question of a man's exist- popular church of the North and slavery, and of the

protect him in the enjoyment of this right. Shall themselves from it. she, then, turn her back on that man, and allow him We had a larger attendance at these meetings than

your statute-book a law declaring that no man's right church. have an inalienable right to liberty.'

State Constitution. Not a lawyer, nor a judge, nor deed. a man in the State, will pretend that a law protecting This is but an index of the feeling in the Chu with the very foundation and the entire structure of was the wrath of man made to praise God. the State government. Men and women of Massachusetts! have you not a right to legislate in accordance with the first principles of your State government? Having declared it a self-evident truth that The following bill of sale of a negro slave in Salem this self-evident right?

has no power to decide; that belongs to the United such a law in harmony with the State Constitution? forty pounds, and warranted 'sound and well.' Let the United States judiciary decide that Massachu- Know ALL MEN, That I, Nathaniel Phippen, of

claim to 'such labor' is based? Does he base it on right and lawful the ground that the fugitive is a slave? His claim to his service must be placed solely on the ground that he is a slave. Then Massachusetts could say to him, We allow no man's right to liberty to be called in NATH'I. PHIPPEN. We allow no man's right to liberty to be called in question on our soil, and the doom of the kidnapper awaits all who presume to seize or molest a man under our jurisdiction, because he assumes that he was derour jurisdiction, because he assumes that he was allowed by the penny stamp.

Signed, Sealed and Del'd in presence of us—this paper being stampt with ye three penny stamp.

David Phippen,

People of Massachusetts! Appear in your State House next winter, and declare that any and every to do day and night until to the deck but for a few mom hands on any person because he claims that liberty as your part would at once settle the question of Amer-bration of the anniversary of the Boston Massacre:—

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST IN ITS FORE- 1718. HEAD.

Mr. Entrop :- While walking in one of our gree thoroughfares, a few evenings since, I was kindly accosted by the Rev. Mr. ——, one of the officials of the Southern Aid Society, which has its head-quarters in this city. As I had called at his office some months before, and obtained information of the obmonths before, and obtained information jects and plans of the Society aforesaid, he recognized me. and inquired:—

'The resistance to startely in the natural connect by which it drew to itself a train of moral reformation it.

I said, as we were about parting—'I recollect that Prof. Stuart wrote a little work upon this subject, in appointed a Lecturing and Collecting Agent of the

He said- I believe that, sir.' I responded-I suppose you know, my brother, he Liberator.

that Christianity will not destroy any thing which is

He replied\_ Well, \_well, \_well, \_good evening Thus, as I have always supposed, the 'mark of th

beast' is clearly to be seen on the forehead of this 'Evangelical organization,' which is most appropriately under the guardianship of such men as Rev. Geo W. Blagden, D.D., Rev. Baron Stow, D.D., and Rev cattering the seeds of anti-slavery truth among the Ebenezer Burgess, D.D. It seems to me self-evident that an organization must be afflicted with some very malignant disease, when it required so many 'Doctors' to take care of it. Let all who would escape contagion keep at a respectful distance.

Boston, Aug. 12, 1858.

Shall the State of Massachusetts allow any man's PARKER PILLSBURY AT RUTLAND, MS

inalienable right, this self-evident truth, to be called diences. Mr. Pillsbury made a very candid, clear support and sustenance which slavery derives fro A man, on the soil of Massachusetts, assumes that the church. He commented with severity on the he was born free, and was endowed by his Creator guilty complicity of the Methodist Episcopal Church with an inalienable right to liberty. The State, in North with slavery. Some, we hope and trust, went her Constitution, assures him that he was born free, away with new strength, which will enable them to and that the government is worthless that will not bear their testimony against the Church by separating

to be seized by kidnappers, and arraigned before a we expected, for which we were in a measure indebtcourt to test the question whether he was born free or ed to the pro-slavery spirit manifested by a promine slave?

Arise, people of the old Bay State! and put on notice which had been posted on the outside of the

liberty shall ever be called in question before any On Sunday, August 8th, between the forenoon and tribunal on your soil! Assume it as a fixed fact, -a afternoon service at the Orthodox Church, a notice fact never to be called in question, -and compel every was posted, which read in this wise :- 'Parker Pillsman and every tribunal on your soil to assume it as a bury will address the citizens of Rutland, at the Town self-evident fact, that 'all men are created equal, and Hall, on Sunday, August 15, at 11 o'clock, A. M. This notice was torn down, as I have said and as Is it said that such a law would be opposed to the the subject upon which Mr. Pillsbury was to speak Constitution of the United States? What if it is? was not mentioned, the tearing down of the notice Would it be opposed to the Constitution of Massachusetts? The people of the State, acting in their legislative capacity, have no concern with the Constitution of the United States, only with their own their detestation of the spirit which actuated the

every man on the soil of the State in his self-evident, towards those who are trying to make her 'first pure, inalienable right to liberty, is opposed to the State then peaceable.' The result was, many went to hear, Constitution. Such a law would exactly correspond for the first time, the true gospel preached. Thus

THE OLDEN TIME.

all men are created free, have you no power to pass some twenty years before the Declaration of Indea law to protect all on your soil in the enjoyment of pendence (says the Salem Observer) has been handed us for publication. Slaves continued to be held and Is it said that, acting as a judiciary, the people of sold in this vicinity until the time of the Revolutionthis State would declare such a law unconstitutional? ary war, when the general diffusion of the principles They certainly would never declare it opposed to the of liberty and equality rendered the holding of slaves State Constitution. As to its being opposed to the obnoxious. The advertisements of slaves in our news-Constitution of the United States, the State judiciary papers ceased after 1770. The following bill of sale is from Mr. Nat. Phippen to Mr. Nat. Archer, for the States court. The State courts have only to ask-Is Negro Titus, who was sold, 'with his apparel,' for

Let the United States judiciary decide that Massachusetts has no right to protect her people from foreign or domestic kidnappers, and see how long the old Bay State, or any non-slave State, would remain in the State, or any non-slave State, would remain in the State of State of State, would remain in the State of State of State, would remain in the State of Sta unto ye s'd Nath'l Archer, my negro Union.

Is it said that such a law would have no bearing on slave-hunting and kidnapping, because men and women are not seized as slaves, but as 'fugitives from labor'? A man on Massachusetts soil is seized as a 'fugitive from labor,' by one to whom, as he claims, 'such labor is due.' Has not the State a right to compel the claimant to show on what grounds his claim to 'such labor' is based? Does he base it on right and lawful authority to sell him with his Apparel.

"Unto ye s'd Nath'l Archer, my negro man, named titus, aged about thirty-eight years, being a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Nath'l Archer, my negro man, named titus, aged about thirty-eight years, being a servant for Life, with his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Nath'l Archer, my negro man, named titus, aged about thirty-eight years, being a servant for Life, with his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel. To hold ye s'd Negro as a servant for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for Life with all his Apparel to him ye s'd Negro is servent for L the ground of voluntary contract and justice, or on I, my Heirs, Ex'rs and Adm'rs, shall and will war-

NATH'L PHIPPEN.

SAM'L ARCHER

man shall be deemed a KIDNAPPER who shall lay from the original, now in the possession of a gentleman of this city, will be read with interest in counce. man of this city, will be read with interest in connection with the above. It was one among the many ment come in and annihilate such a just, holy and quaint and interesting relies of 'we olden time' exment come in and annihilate such a just, holy and quaint and interesting relics of 'ye olden time' exconstitutional law, if it dares! Such a movement on hibited at Faneuil Hall, on the occasion of the cele-

your part would at once settle the question of American slavery.

Are these views correct? I present them wherever I go, and I am most agreeably surprised to see how cordially and generally the people respond to them. Let every man and woman in the State have an opportunity to say whether they are for freedom or slavery; whether they are for freedom or slavery; whether they are for kidnapping on the soil of Massachusetts or against it. No matter who the kidnapper is,—be he a James Buchanan or his marshal; no matter under what pretence the damning deed is done, even though a man is kidnapped as a 'fugitive from labor'; let all, by their petitions, appear in their State House, and pass a law making it felony to seize any man, to call in question his right to liberty—his right to be a MAN, and not a beast.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. being accomplished, the other to stand void. And so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety. Amen. Dated in Kingston, Jamaica, January 30th, 1718.

Mortality Excepted. JEFF. BEDGOOD.

ANTI-SLAVERY ORATORY.

We make the following extract from the leading ar-

ticle in the Atlantic Monthly for September, on 'Eloquence,'-which is attributed to Ralph Weldo Emer-· The resistance to slavery in this country has been

igets and plans of the Society aforesaid, he recognized me, and inquired:—

'What do you think of our mission, sir?'

I replied—'I fear, dear sir, that the gospel cannot be preached at the South.'

He said—'I think it can, and that there are good men who are preaching it there.'

I inquired—'Do you think, sir, that an intelligent man can be a slaveholder and a Christian?'

He replied—'Yes, I do.'

I replied—'I do not believe it.'

He said—'I do not believe the relation is wrong, but the abuse of it is a sin.'

'I said—'I believe the sin is in the relation, and not in what you call its abuse.'

He rejoined—'I believe the Bible recognizes the relation, and does not condemn it.'

'Where?' I inquired.

He said—'Both in the Old and New Testaments.'

I asked—'Where in the New?'

He replied—'Where Paul directs 'servants' (or slaves) to 'obey their masters,' and in the Old, yon know, the Jews were instructed to buy and sell bond men.'

I said—'My dear sir, if I believed (which I do not) that the Bible sanctioned slavery, I would put it under my feet.'

He replied—'It is a long subject.'

I said, as we were about parting—'I recollect that

'The resistance to slavery in this country near feorms, the heart of tostied at rain of moral feroms. The natural connection by which it drew to itself a train of moral reforms, the thereto itself, it fered, reinforced the city with new blood from the woods and mountains. Wild men, John the Baptists, thermit Peters, John Knoxos, utter the savage sentiment of Nature in the heart of commercial capitals. The woods and mountains. Wild men, John the Baptists, thermit Peters, John Knoxos, utter the savage sentiment, in the heart of commercial capitals. The woods and mountains. Wild men, John the Supplied, reform, reform, reform, reform, removes used the city with new blood from the woods and mountains. Wild men, John the Baptists, the most of the surface, reinforced the city with new blood from the woods and mountains. Wild men, John the blood from the woods and mountains. Wild men, John th

which he attempted to defend your view of it, and I American Auti-Slavery Society, and is hereby comrecollect, also, that he expressed the conviction that mended to all friends of the Anti-Slavery cause in Christianity, in its final triumph, would destroy the the places he may visit between Iowa and Massachusetts. He is authorized to receive names and subscriptions for the National Anti-Slavery Standard and

PETITIONS! PETITIONS! -All whole ceived, or who may receive, copies of the Petitic next Legislature, asking that the soil of Massa may be made free, and that kidnapping shall ever prohibited thereon, are urgently requested immediate attention to the circulation of the san their respective towns, and to so organize the no ment, that every man and every woman through each town of this Commonwealth shall have an portunity to sign the same .- M.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT AMREIST. A corn dent of the Worcester Spy, at Amherst College, ferring to the oration recently delivered in Amba before the Social Union, by Wendell Phillips, Er

'This oration has been the feature of the we-"Ins oration has been the feature of all unhesitatingly admit. The subject was as at Yale, last year, namely, "The Duty of Agitation," in its most unlimited sense, heard Mr. Phillips many times, but new surpassed his address of to-day. Power thought and expression, the highest and versally conceded that no such oration livered in Amherst since Charles Sumn

some ten years since.

'The oration of Rev. Dr. Adams, of Boston, betche Phi Beta Kappa, was upon "Our Family States." He disappointed his admirers, even, in thought or style, but a common-place, tame he ily upon the beauty of good fellowship among i mombrase of our Union of States." members of our Union of States.

A CHAPTER OF THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS EXPRESSED. By Charles K. Whipple. Boston: R. 1 Wallcut, 21 Cornhill. 1858.

Charles K. Whipple is an honest freeman. He inquires, thinks, speaks and a Lord's free-man. He is also acute and thore as a Thinker and a Reformer. He preten be infallible, and does not believe much in i bility of others. In this Tract he has and deeply interesting experience; for he bega as a Calvinistic Congregational Christian, and step progressed, clear through to a Charles K. W Christian, of the straitest sect. a liberal, celectic, p Christian, according to his own highest coange truth and righteousness. Let every one read, p and be fully persuaded in his own mind. We know that we agree with Mr. Whipple in all t but we do substantially in many

MORE ABOUT THE ATLANTIC CABLE

It appears by Mr. Field's Journal in relational Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, that the smade in mid ocean at 1 P. M., July 29th, see made in mid ocean at I F. M., July 29th, sea as signals through the whole length of the cable or ships perfect; depth of water, 1550 fathons, weather throughout the six days and a half em in laying the cable was beautiful. The distance elled by the Niagara was 882 nautical miles amount of cable payed out from her was a little, 1,016 miles—about 15 per cent. more than would been required to connect the two extremities in feetly straight line. Each ship had 1,100 m only eighty-four miles surplus—a pretty close thousand miles string. The Agamemnon part of the less to lay than 1,010 miles, and had 69 miles less to lay than agara. Twice during the trip the electric cur lost, or nearly so, on the Niagara, but was obstacle in one of the coils on board the si Journal also shows, that after reaching comp shallow water, the loss or waste of cable in p fell off from forty-eight and twenty-three t as six and even four per cent., otherwise, the cable would have been dropped before the

A despatch from Mr. Field confers upon the?

ara the honor of having laid both ends of the

lie says :-'The end of the Atlantic cable was landed of Irish shore from the Niagara on the 5th of Aug 1857, and the other end from the same vessel on 5th of August, 1858. The heavy shore end half Valcutin by the Niagara last year still remains, was to be spliced on to the main cable, so that ends of the cable have been actually laid by the

agara.' the feeling which pervaded all on board the while the cable was being laid as one of the tense excitement. Every man exerted hims utmost to achieve success in the work. The the six and a half days, the most perfect silteration and the success of the work. attention pervaded the men, lest a single negligence should destroy the cable. On negligence should destroy the cable. On the after the paying out began, it was found the ble was being payed out at a rate which, it ion to the distance run, would, if continu defeated the enterprise. This was owing to that the cable on the Niagara caused so m attraction as to seriously derange the odering it impossible to steer the sh dering it impossible to steer the shi Commodore Dayman, of the Gorgon, of the fact, ran ahead of the Niagara, most direct course for Trinity Bay

When his ardnous task was accomplished, were swollen and suffused with blood from hof sleep, and he was almost prostrated from mense latigue which he had undergone. With assistance, the cable would have been exhauste before the Niagara reached land, and to his age therefore, the success of the enterprise is largely

of the Agamemnon slightly exceeded that of the agara, but on the succeeding days, they went a same rate, there never being more than twenty difference between them. When the cable was difference between them. When the cable we ed at both ends, Mr. Field applied his tongue end, and received the cheering information that insulation was perfect in a shock that nearly it him over. The reason why messages were not to mitted earlier was the fact that all the apparatuboth ends was new and untried, and required a deal of care and skill to adjust.

TRINITY BAY - Curious Coincidence. The trio. ta in uno is realized at Trinity Bay in the cable binds three continents, Europe, Africa and Ame together. The name is singularly applicable to

PROPHECY BY PROP. MORSE. Fifteen years ago, a letter to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Morse gave utterance to the following prophecy, whas been fulfilled by the success of the Atlantic \*The practical inference from this law is, that at

egraphic communication on the electro-magnetic may with certainty be established across the Alls Ocean. Startling as this may now seem, I am col dent the time will come when this project will be squadron left the Cove of Cork for Valentia Bay,

on that very same day, 365 years before, (Aug. 1492,) the little squadron which carried Columbis his first voyage of discovery to these shores, weight anchor in the port of Palos in Andalusia. THE COST OF THE CABLE. The cost of the cabi

laid between Ireland and Newfoundland is given Price deep sea wire per mile, Price spun yarn and iron wire per mile, Price outside tar per mile,

Total per mile, \$1,212,50 Price 2500 miles, Price 10 miles deep sea cable, at \$1,450 per mile, For 25 miles shore end, at \$1,450 21.250

per mile. \$1,258,250 WESTERN RHETORIC. The Chicago people in

ed in various extraordinary demonstrations on the least of which was an editorial ticle in the Journal, beginning thus:

The world is finished, the spinal cord is laid, as ow it begins to think!

A living nerve has been unwound from the Angle axon heart, and the land in the land heart and the land in Saxon heart, and tied in a true love knot between Old World and the New. Time turns loiterer on westward way, and the Sea becomes the narrow a edge of the globe.

down is 2,504 miles, and the length of the coolding wires is 4,075 miles. The telegraph lines of world now extend over nearly 100,000 miles; which there are in America 45,000 miles; English 10,000; France, 8,000; Germany and Austria, 10, Prussan, 4,000; Russin, 5,000; the rest of English 1,000; India, 5,000; Australia, 2,200; other paid he world, 500. The total length of sub-marit

AUGUST 2

THE TELEGRAPH TERMINIBAY, is a bay on the east sibilitide 47 25 north, longitude 47 25 north, longitude 47 26 north, longitude 47 26 north, longitude 47 26 north, longitude 47 north 4 west coast of Ireland, see broad, is separated from the mile and a half in breadth westerly harbor in the Brit deep, capacious and land-lo tracted considerable attentio by terminus of railway comb station for Atlantic steamer.

Expressive Columbus of ours the other day, in about the Atlantic cable—, covered America, to be sure boy to kitch it on?

message, Tuesday, said—'For fear of breakin' the cable The most novel featuilee at Syracuse is thus not About twenty engines we along the line extending fro the Tunnel. They were had flags, and whistled and sor line, deafening chorus, suffice.

. " Nature's universal THE NEWS. Higgins ex the news by the Atlantic T asmuch as it comes throug-salt water!

Henry Ward Beeche New York Sun inquires if , gested by the fact that the contia Bay, Newfoundland?

ONE OF THE ILLUMINATE East Rock, New Haven, las ing to the account in the probably one of the most briline of fire one thousand fee brow of the height, while and surface. A star of fire forth, together with the indicaters. A national sale and seventy blazing tar barthen necession.

The New York City ! destroyed by fire on Wednes ly set in the illumination for THE ELECTRO TRIUNE.
more pertinent on the presenthe following lines by Re

Montague:

In three departments of g
Have Massachusetts men
First Franklin, in the lig
Has writ his mame for eye
Next Morse upon the sol
Field his upon the ocean
And while the first shall I
Field, Franklin, Morse, it
Shall float for ever down

What is your mission I asked the Telegr

What are the feeling Amongst the natio Will you not peaceful Aye, amicable, that EPIGRAMAT Of the great ocean cable, 't When its BATTERIES are of

sue; Like the old 'Peace of Utr Call it a FIELD-PEACE,' sa THE CAR The westward cour Demands a high Columbia would g While Europe le But Field has foun

As Europe is so ur continent, im The eastern wor N OLD IMPROMPTU, SLIG PRESENT C

The news from the t The Boston Post get John Bull and Bro Each other ough They've always b But now' make

A sentiment for the The Equator—An imaginatorld.

The Cable-A real line, Underground Rail Road awakened in Solem, Colum by the appearance of a Vir town, in pursuit of a pecul nized in that State. We le to the case :—A young coloing born of free parents, a is, but, for a year and a ha State, and having a wife, iving in the western p he had married before his r living for some time in Sale penter, and conducting as

ming citizen.

Last week, the young m Virginia, bringing his wife after this, he met the mast and, shortly after, Deputy ance, was hovering al siness! Some of the enterprising

ria. The young man tarric through this place upon c Monday, to join his wife, in slaveholders' laws, and U. venna (O.) Dem KIDNAPPING. An attempored lad from New York, la ored lad from New York, le a view of selling him int from home several days, an that he was picked up in I his will carried to the N board a sloop bound for away in the hold, and g During Saturday night, his place of concealment, boat, succeeded in reaching investigating the affair. I justify themselves by the Court, that colored men he

ify themselves by the A PREE NEGRO TO BE SO William Bodie, a free man State of New York, is add (Ga.) Herald, to be sold of tember search, by Shorid tember next, by the Soleri costs, and an attempt to inve 'y. Bodie is a sailor on bo-ing with lumber at Darien, victed of his 'crime,' and that city.

The first American trade of which we have an ton for the coast of Guinea ton for the coast of Guinea ted out by Thomas Keyser last-named of these worth church. To the credit of the sense of rig parties concerned. parties concerned were arre-ordered to be restored to the

A Neono Kino. A few spectacle was presented of sitting in the portion of the ted to the Peers. He prov hy, on the West Coast of A enlightenment, who is stu-with a view of introducing HAD NEVER SERN A C

twenty years of age, accomhere a few days since from as this may appear, this we ever taken a leave of a states that ahe nover saw a road, until her arrival at ford Mercury, 6th.

lished, his eyes from long loss of from the im. Without his exhausted long to his agency, a is largely in-

day, the speed that of the Niey went at the n twenty miles cable was land-tongue to the 1 nearly three were not transperse apparatus at equired a good The trio june the cable that and America plicable to the

n years ago, in Treasury, Prof. cophecy, which e Atlantic Tel--magnetic plan es the Atlantic m, I am confi-ect will be re-

the Telegraph entia Bay, and ore, (Aug. 3d, il Columbus en, hores, weighed in. at of the cable \$200 263 20

\$495 \$1,212,500 14,500 31,250 \$1,258,250 people indulg-ratious on the an editorial ar-

rd is laid, and om the Anglo-ot between the loiterer on his e narrow selv-

cables now laid
the conductph lines of the
6000 miles; of
niles; England,
Austria, 10,000;
east of Europe;
other parts of

An Irish servant, after reading the Queen's gassage, Tuesday, said—' Paith, an' sure, an' was it is fear of breakin' the cable that the Queen made it The most novel feature of the Telegraph ju-

THE NEWS. Higgins expresses a doubt whether the news by the Atlantic Telegraph will be fresh, insuch as it comes through two thousand miles of

Henry Ward Beecher calls the Atlantic cable the substitute of the substitu

ONE OF THE ILLUMINATIONS. The illumination at East Rock, New Haven, last Tuesday night, according to the account in the New Haven papers, was probably one of the most brilliant in the country. A line of fire one thousand feet in length encircled the bow of the height, while fire-balls dotted the sides and surface. A star of fire forty feet high beamed forth, together with the initials 'C. W. F.' in fiery characters. A national salute was fired at 8 o'clock, one seventy blazing tar barrels added their light to

The New York City Hall building was partly estroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, accidental-rect in the illumination for the cable celebration.

THE ELECTRO TRIUNE. We have seen nothing e pertinent on the present all-absorbing topic than following lines by Rev. Claudius Bradford, of

hree departments of great Nature's ways In three departments in great Natures ways
Have Massachusetts men won deathless praise.
First Franklin, in the lightning's forked glare
Has writ his name for ever on the air;
Next Morse upon the solid earth; and now
Field his upon the ocean's azure brow;
And while the first shall blow, the second soar, Franklia, Morse, in trinity sublime, Shall float for ever down the stream of time.

THE MISSION OF THE CABLE. What is your mission to the world? I asked the Telegraphie wire; What are the feelings that you seek Amongst the nations to inspire? Will you not peaceful thoughts instil? 'Aye, amicable, that I will!'

EPIGRAMATI-CABLE! Of the great ocean cable, 'tis undoubtedly true,
When its BATTERIES are opened, long peace will en-Like the old . Peace of Utretcht, we must give it a

name'Call it a Field-Peace,' says one, 'twill be all the same.'

Hartford Courant. THE CABLE TOW.

The westward course of empire yet
Demands a higher speed;
Columbia would go ahead,
While Europe lags indeed.
But Field has found a remedy:
As Europe is so slow. Our continent, impatient, takes The eastern world in tow.

Boston Post.

AN OLD IMPROMPTU, SLIGHTLY ALTERED FOR THE PRESENT OCCASION. The news from the two continents now Is sent through the depths of the sea; While the fishes, all wagging their tails, Cry, 'Gracious, how wise we shall be!'

The Boston Post gets off the following :-John Bull and Brother Jonathan Each other ought to greet; They've always been extravagant, But now 'make both ends meet.'

TW A sentiment for the Cable Dinner :-The Equator-An imaginary line, which divides the

The Cable-A real line, which unites it.

ring for some time in Salem, being by trade a car-mter, and conducting as an industrious and unas-

t week, the young man returned from a visit to irginia, bringing his wife with him. A day or two feer this, he met the master of his wife in Salem, ad, shortly after, Deputy U. S. Marshal McKee, of Alliance, was hovering about Salem upon official mannes.

Some of the enterprising officers of the U. G. R. R. nok the matter in charge, and passed the young wo-nam over the road to the dominions of Queen Victo-ia. The young man tarried a day or two, and passed abrough this place upon conductor Swan's train, on Monday, to join his wife, in a land where slave-drivers, laveholders' laws, and U. S. Marshals, cannot inter-jut the nearest professional states.

KIDNAPPINO. An attempt was made to abduct a colord lad from New York, last week, undoubtedly with
a view of selling him into slavery. He was absent
from home several days, and upon his return he stated
that he was picked up in Houston street, and against
his will carried to the North river, and placed on
board a sloop bound for Virginia. He was stowed
away in the hold, and gagged to prevent outery.
During Saturday night, he managed to excape from
his place of concealment, and, jumping upon a canal
boat, succeeded in reaching the shore. The police are
investigating the affair. These kidnappers doubtless
justify themselves by the dogma of the Supreme
Court, that colored men have no rights which white
men are bound to respect. The lad's name is Isane
More.

men are bound to respect. The lad's name is Isaac A FERR NEGRO TO BE SOLD BY LAW IN GEORGIA.
William Bodie, a free man of color, belonging to the
face of New York, is advertised in the Brunswick,
Ga. Herald, to be sold on the first Tuesday in Sepmeber next, by the Sheriff of McIntosh county, for attempt to inveigle a slave from that Bodie is a sailor on board a New York craft, load-with lumber at Darien, Ga. He was clearly con-ied of his 'crime,' and sentenced by the Mayor of

The first American vessel engaged in the slave AF The first American vessel engaged in the slave lade of which we have any account sailed from Boston for the coast of Guinea in 1745, having been fitted out by Thomas Keyser and James Smith. The last-named of these worthies was a member of the thirth to the credit of the people of Boston be it will that their sense of right revolted at the act, the parties concerned were arraigned, and the slaves were ordered to be restored to their native country at the public expense. Public expense.

A NEORO KING. A few days ago, the unusual spectacle was presented of a negro of the darkest hue string in the portion of the House of Commons allotted to the Peers. He proved to be the King of Bowley, on the West Coast of Africa-a potentate of great ellightenment, who is studying English institutions with a view of introducing them into his dominion.

HAD NEVER SEEN A COLORED PERSON. A lady, thenty years of age, accompanied by a friend, arrived bere a few days since from Machias, Maine. Singular as this may appear, this was the first time she had beet taken a 'leave of absence' from home. She states that she never saw a colored person nor a railrad, until her arrival at New Bedford!—New Bedford Mercury, 6th.

during the last thirty-four years, there have been but four cold Julys. The first half of last mouth was very near the average temperature; the second half, about three degrees below it.

THE SLAVE TRIDE. Last year, there were employed in the suppression of the slave trade, 15 ships on the West Coast of Africa, with 1424 officers and men; three at the Cape, 610; nine in North America and the West Indies, with 3363 men; and six on the south-east coast of America, with 1335 men. 141 officers and men died, and 179 were invalided last year in consequence of their connection with the slave trade squadrons. Head-money was paid for 384 slaves against 19 in 1856, none in 1855, and 62 in 1854.—

British paper.

To the cooley trade, as now organized and developed, is unquestionable and perpetual slavery. Coolies are first kidnapped, in various ways, packed, like sheep, into crowded ships, and conveyed to any slave port the shippers may direct; and there the unfortunate survivors are sold, without consultation, to the highest bidder, for eight years, or, truly speaking, for life, as a recent law in Cuba has added eight years more to the term of contract, and another law orders with the city archives, are completely destroyed.

iffe, as a recent law in Cuba has added engage more to the term of contract, and another law orders that coolies who have served out their terms shall promptly leave the island or return to bondage. As it is known that they will be without means at the expiration of their terms of service, the law can be viewed in but one light, that of aiming at legalized perpetual servitude.

Are Negroes better Citizens than Irishmen? The New York Tablet [Catholic] is indignant because Mr. Carter, one of the owners of the Washington Union, in his capacity of assistant clerk of the formulation on Wednesday veening were magnificent, and a Te Deum was performed.

His Majesty, addressing the Mayor of Cherbourg, and to inaugurate in a time of peace the port which and to inaugurate in a time of peace the port which ARE NEGROES BETTER CITIZENS THAN IRISHMEN?
The New York Tablet [Catholic] is indignant because Mr. Carter, one of the owners of the Washington Union, in his capacity of assistant clerk of the House, dismissed two Irishmen who tended the furnaces, and placed two Negroes in their places, giving the Negroes higher wages, too, than the Irishmen. The Tablet asks if Negroes are better citizens than Irishmen, under the Democratic administration.

FATHER GIDDINGS. The Cincinnati Gazette says: progressing according to programme.

The Atlantic Telegraph celebrations continue in various parts of the country. The quantity of powder burnth at Washington, D. C., on a recent Monday morning. He had lived there for five months, unsuspected; had used up the communion wine, and picked up his food by nightly sorties into the neighboring pantrics.

The Grand Jury of Cleveland county, North Carolina, have presented free negroes as a nuisance to society, and recommend that all within the State be compelled to leave its borders, with the alternative of being sold for the beneat of the literary fund.

the 'stars and stripes' as a protection.

A SLAVE MOTHER KILLS HER CHILD-THE HOGS A SLAVE MOTHER RILLS HER CHIED—THE HOGS HALF DEVOUE IT. We learn that on Sunday last a slave woman, about 45 years of age, owned by Mr. Cleveland, of Florence, Ky., gave birth to a child, and she took the infant by the heels and beat its brains out. She then threw it over the fence, and covered it with rails. A few hours after, it was discovered by persons belonging to the household, who happened to pass by, when it was found that the face of the child, and one leg, had been nearly eaten off by the

The woman was accused of the horrible crime, but The woman was accused of the horrible crime, but at first denied it. A physician was sent for, who examined her person, and found that she had recently given birth to a child. The mother then acknowledged her guilt, and gave as a reason for the murder of her infant, that she would not raise children to work for others all their lives .- Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.

The notorious Orford Precinct, in Kansas, that swept off at a fearful rate.

The 'Mud-Sills.'—The working men of the city of Wilmington, Del., belonging to the People's party, have organized themselves into a political society bearing the appellation of the 'Mud-Sill Club.'

—Journal.

The Queen's Bench, in England, have decided that ill-health is sufficient excuse for breach of promise of marriage.

THE LI

The Telegraph Jacobi Course of A Free Colone Boy. A few days since a colored boy, 14 years of age, living in Hussian street, auddenly disappeared and was absent from home until yesteriday. Upon his re-appearance for the control of the least street of Ireland, seven miles long and two districts of Ireland and contains the most perfect from the place of Ireland and the Ireland and contains the most perfect from the place of Ireland and the Ireland and Control of Ireland and Ireland and Control of Ireland and Ireland and Control of Ireland and Ireland an

Main street, from Stone street to St. Paul street, had been destroyed, together with all the stores on the destroyed. The fire of beninger all the stores on Minerva Alley. The well-known Minerva Alley. The well-known Minerva Block and the Third Prestroyed. The fire of period Curlen are all the stores on Minerva Alley. The well-known Minerva A

Excitement in Lynn.—There is considerable excitement in Lynn, in consequence of a notification by the Mayor to the baston Traceller states that the month of July was the coldest for four teen years, or since 1844; and during the last thirty-four years, there have been but four cold Julys. The first half of last month was years.

phia Bulletin.

and to inaugurate in a time of peace the port which was so actively commenced in a time of war.'

The Queen landed at Cherbourg on Thursday,

A dispatch from Paris, Friday, says the weather
continues splendid at Cherbourg, and the fetes are

In the Ashtabula District, there is little doubt that the veteran Giddings will be nominated for another term. Age and infirmity are upon him, but he is courageously resolved to die with the harness on, if courageously resolved to die with the harness on, if the people demand his services. The convention meets at Warren, Trumbull co., on the 25th inst. Suppering for Conscience Sake. One of the

the admirable paying-out machinery which secured the success of the last attempt to lay the Atlantic

Carolina, have presented free negroes as a nuisance to society, and recommend that all within the State be compelled to leave its borders, with the alternative of being sold for the benefit of the literary fund.

It is reported that, recently, three or four vessels sailed from the port of St. Jago de Caba for the coast of Africa, to return with a cargo of slaves, under the affervorm, and the two together took in seven loads of hay in the affervorm.

A SMART OLD MAN. Mr. Asa Foster, a farmer of Canterbury, N. H., is now in his 94th year, and his wife in her 88th year—truly an aged couple. This aged gentleman reads without glasses, and has just completed his having, doing a good share of the mowing and raking himself.—Boston Traveller.

A Father Emancipating his Son.—A planter from Mississippi, named Allen Motley, yesterday appeared in the Probate Court, Cincinnati, and took the necessary steps to emancipate a young lad whom he said was his son. He stated that the boy was about fifteen years of age, that he was his own son by a yellow girl, who was his slave, and whom he purchased with the first money he saved in superintending a plantation. The counsel of Mr. Motley stated that he intended to give the boy the best education he could in this country, and then send him to Europe.

Great Mortality among the Coolies .- The ship Com-Great Mortality among the Coolies.—The ship Competitor, of Boston, Capt. White, recently arrived at John Simmons, was committed to jail recently for debt, but released on the following day by the Prison Inspectors, who made up a jurse sufficient to cancel the claim, 'only \$5.70,' of his hard-hearted creditor. Mr. Simmons was a slave in the early part of his life, and remembers distinctly nearly all the prominent events of the Revolution.

Great Mortality among the Coolies.—The ship Competitor, of Boston, Capt. White, recently arrived at Havans from China with a lot of Coolies. She sailed from Swatow with about three hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana from China with a lot of Coolies. She sailed from Swatow with about three hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, one hundred and eighty on board, and before she reached Havana, and have in the carried and twenty-seven had died on the passage. The she made the carried and twenty-seven had died on the passage. The she made the carried and twenty-seven had died on the passage.

Let The notorious Orlord Precinct, in Kansas, that used to cast votes by thousands, all on the pro-slavery side, at the late election gave but 29 votes, and had but three pro-slavery majority.

Sick and in Prison.—About sixty of the prisoners in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, have been attacked with the typhoid fever. Two have already died, and about as many more cannot survive. In all, there are some twenty cases that may be considered serious; in the others, the disease has assumed to London and engraved in the highest style of the

all, there are some twenty cases that may be considered serious; in the others, the disease has assumed to London, and engraved in the highest style of the art. We congratulate the artist upon his success, and the public upon the prospect of having a first class engraving of the Quaker Poet, whose fame is well established on both sides of the Atlantic.

The A Tennessee paper says that John Mitchel is in bad odor, for he is always in his own.

The St. Louis Frauds.—We are glad to know that

in bad odor, for he is always in his own.

Good.—A 'working Democrat' is defined by a Minnesota paper as a 'Democrat who can poll the largest number of votes with the fewest men!' which has the double merit of being both witty and true.

The St. Louis Frauds.—We are glad to know that the extraordinary vote which makes up Barrett's alleged majority in the St. Lonis district is to be thoroughly sifted. At least, this will be the case so far as it can be effected by a determined contest of the election by Francis P. Blair, Jr. We have seen a private letter from Mr. Blair, in which he speaks of being engaged in probing the frauds, and of his expectation of being able to prove them equal to any thing in that line furnished by the history of Kansas.—Juvrail.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

whet herefore, devised on Annual Bacaur for the select of contributions of articles, and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to co-operate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3000) raised last year.

The our Southern friends we present this prospective significance; for, as mone that a display the sum of the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this tenuments, and suffering of our native land.

The money we have annually raised has been hither the employed to sustain the NATONAL ANTI-STAYBEN SYMNARD, the organ of the AMERICAN ARTI-STAYBEN SYMNARD, the organ of

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
MARY MAY,
LOUISA LORING,
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
L. MARIA CHILD,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
ANNE WARREN WESTON,
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
HELEN ELIZA GARRISON,
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, SUSAN C. CABOT,
LYDIA D. PARKER,
ELIZA F. EDDY,
ABBY FRANCIS,
SARAH RUSSELL MAY,
ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, ANN REBECCA BRANHALL,
AUGUSTA G. KING,
ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,
ANNA SHAW GREENE,
ELIZA APTHORP,
MATTIE GRIFFITH,
MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT,
ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

NORTH COLLINS YEARLY MEETING

FRIENDS OF HUMAN PROGRESS. The Fourth Annual Meeting of 'Friends of Hu-man Progress' will be held in the Grove, one mile west of Kerr's Corners, in the town of Brant, Eric Co., west of Kerr's Corners, in the town of Brant, Erie Co.,
N. Y., the 5th of September, commencing on Friday,
at 10 o'clock, A. M. A Tent will probably be provided to guard against the inclemency of the weather.
Now, as we call the people together, for the avowed
purpose of unfolding and refining the Intellectual,
Moral and Religious nature of all those who gather
with us we down it necessary to state that no human
with us we down it necessary to state that no human Undergoend Rahrod. Some little interest was awakened in Solem, Columbiana county, last week, by the appearance of a Virginia slaveholder in that bout one hundred of the delegates from Cairo to hie case:—A young colored man—a free man, being born of free parents, a former resident of Virginia, but, for a year and a half last past, living in this State, and having a wife, the slave of Colonel Sowers, living in the western part of that State, whom he had married before his removal to Ohio, has been living for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, being by trade a carlling for some time in Salem, and indicate the theolds that the typener, and conducting as an industrious and unassuming citizen.

Suppressive for Conscience Sake. One of the delegates to the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, at New Orleans, says that he accompanied by misdirection or crime, will be debarred from meeting with us, as our aim is to 'seek and to save that which is lost,' and pour the oil of consolation into the lacerated and bursting heart of humanity. In our call, we pay no difference to professions, but measure all men by their development of soul. We call the woodman from his bench, the minister from his bench, the minister from his bench, the minister from his desk, woman from her sphere, and the subject development of the community. The quantity of pownouth of the bench and the state of the community of pownouth of the case of the season on Thursdav evening of last work. Torrents of rain fell, succeeded by halistones of incredible size. Buildings were blown down, houses were struck by lightning, and there was a general commotion all about. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

The Atlantic Telegraph celebrations continue in various parts of the country. The quantity of pownouth of the bench and the sto with us, we deem it necessary to state that no his come, and, with us, measure arms with the typenny and wrongs that darken our world. All who love humanity and revere the truth, come!

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
ENOS SOUTHWICK,
C. C. KIEBY,
WM. H. CRANDLE,
WALTER WOOD,
D. R. AVERY,

SAME WOOD,
FANCIS LEACH,
PHEBE VARNEY,
DELPHIA LEACH,
NANCY PITCHER.

Persons coming to the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, and stopping at Evans Centre Station, will find conveyance from thence to the meeting.

HARMONIAL COLONY CONVENTION All persons interested in the establishment of a Harmonial Township, Precinct or Neighborhood, on the general basis announced in the late Circulator of D. C. Gates and others, are hereby respectfully invited to meet in select Convention at Worcester, Mass., on the 16th and 16th days of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th. The undersigned expects that a goodly number of those mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 15th. The undersigned expects that a goodly number of those numerous friends, in various parts of the country, who, by letter or otherwise, have expressed their readiness to co-operate in the movement, will be present on the occasion. Also, such others as are prepared to take a working interest in the cause. Spectators and mere talkers are not invited. Adin Ballou, as a cordial friend, adviser, and promoter of the enterprise, has engaged to be present and to submit for discussion such specific documents and plans of operation as in his judgment may be requisite to our success. For the place of meeting, comers will please inquire at No. 1.

Bay State Block, Main St. W. place of meeting, comers will please inquire at No. 1, Bay State Block, Main St., Worcester.

In behalf of the Movement,
DANIEL C. GATES. P. S. Will friendly editors be so kind as to publish the above Call in their papers, or at least notice it in some equivalent form.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the A can Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings in Ver-mont, &c., as follows: Glover, Sunday, East Craftsbury, Tuesday, South Craftsbury, Thursday, East Hardwick, Sunday, Aug. 29.

Sept. 2. TO MEETINGS IN VERMONT.-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will hold meetings in the Green

Mountain State as follows: Friday, August 27. At Montpelier, West Brookfield, West Brookfield, Sunday, "29.
Topshan, Monday, "30.
St. Johnsbury, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
McIndoes Falls, Bradford, Friday, "2.

All letters for the undersigned should be sent, until further notice, to Leicester, Mass. SAMUEL MAY, JR.,

PLACE WANTED.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, having under guardianship a colored lad from the South, aged 16 years, is desirous of securing for him the opportunity of learning either the carpenter's or the bricklayer's trade. Any one who can promote his object will please address

WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

ABBY RELLEY FORTER,

LYDIA MARIA CHILD,

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

LUCY STONE,

ANTOINETTE L. BROWN,

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, by WM. C. NELL. Price, \$1.

PHILANTHROPIC CONVENTION, TO OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD. To be held in Mechanics' Hall, UTICA, Oneida Co., N. Y., on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of Sept., 1858.

SUBSCRIPTION-ANNIVERSARY.

The undersigned, who have for so many years done what they could to promote the Anti-Slavery Cause, financially and otherwise, through the medium of the Amenican Anti-Slavery Society, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) anniversary at the close of the year, with the same purpose of still further strengthening the beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and political, for the extinction of slavery.

At the beginning, before the principles of the Cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We, therefore, devised an Annual Bazarr for the sale of contributions of articles, and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the Cause.

But the changed state of the public mind now sug-

Scontinuing on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 4th and 5th.

Able and eloquent advocates of the cause will be present,—among whom we are happy to name Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, Sarah P. Remond, and Andrew T. Poss.

And we do hereby invite all the people of the Cape, and the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause wherever they may be, to join with us in rendering this Convention the most effective for Freedom ever held in this part of the old Bay State. Let not the hardy sons of Barnstable County, who can brave all other foes and dangers, cringe and be silent before the cowardly defenders of the 'vilest form of slavery which ever saw the sun.' Rather let every man, yea, and every woman, who claims this as native soil, resolve that the shame and disgrace of upholding, or apologizing for, slavery, shall no longer attach to any portion of their home; and resolve, too, that, so far as in them lies, their native State shall no longer be a partner and ally of slaveholders and slave-traders.

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, Committee

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, NATHANIEL ROBBINS, W. B. KELLEY, Committee of Arrangements.

WEST WRENTHAM, &c .- An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in West Wrentham meeting-house, on Sunday, August 29, at the usual hours of morning and afternoon service.

On Saturday evening, (28th.) a meeting on the same subject will be held at SHELDONVILLE.

PARKER PILLSBURY and Andrew T. Foss, on behalf of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will attend the above meetings. TAll are invited.

NOTICE .- CHARLES LENOX REMOND will

speak at Greenwood, (South Reading,) on Sunday afternoon next, 29th inst. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Donations.

DIED—In Worcester, August 17, of consumption, EMMA E., youngest daughter of Adams and Sarah E. Foster, aged 18.

Weep not for her—she died in early youth,
Ere earth had lost its rich romantic hues;
Her summer prime waned not to days that freeze,
Her wine of life had run not to the lees,—
Weep not for her.'

'Strike, but Hear!' TUST PUBLISHED, in handsome form, a full Re UST PUBLISHED, in handsome form, a full Report of the proceedings of the late RUTLAND
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youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Ed. ' South Baptist,' &c., Charles ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsa

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Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.' REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing

my hair to grow where it had failen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

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A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off.' REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we

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ORIGINAL POEM. The following witty poem, by Mr. F. B. SANBORN, of Concord, was read at the recent pic-nic held by Rev. THEODORE PARKER'S congregation :-

In ancient days, before the date Of Everett's earliest speeches, 'Tis said our sires were next of kin To hackmatacks and beeches: The same strong soil that bore the oak. Shot up a crop of giants, And turpentine and blood of man Confessed a close alliance.

'Twixt birchen twig and growing boy Prevailed the best of feeling, Ere cruel science taught them both The bitter use of peeling; Our uncles in the green surtouts Spread out their arms to cover Their kindred, and threw apples down As girls throw at a lover.

Then fir and bramble, elm and vine, Discoursed in human voices, Not inarticulate as now Each sorrows and rejoices; But those fair days so long are past, We count the truths as fables And from our family tree we cut

Our servile chairs and tables.

Was it for sin their mouths were shut, And we esteemed their betters, As for Ham's fault-so parsons teach-We keep our slaves in fetters? The tree of knowledge, held to bail For Adam's peccadilloes. Perhaps entailed this speechless curse On all its leafy fellows.

O green-haired cousins in disgrace ! Ye are the real gentry. And we but lackeys, fit to stand At your broad castle's entry; And though with silent courtes You pardon our ill manners, We mostly cling to chattering towns, Forsaking your proud banner

But as the long-descended churl Sometimes his birth remembers, When joy's light breath or sorrow's blast Revives his soul's gray embers; So we in joy or sorrow seek Your fellowship so stately, And utter in the friendly woods

Whatever stirs us greatly.

And so to-day we've met to keep, With our great-hearted brothers, Our yearly friendly festival, Shared by so many others; For though we lack not in our band The best of human preachers, We cannot spare the solemn word That these green scriptures teach us

LOST TREASURES. Let us be patient! God has taken from us The earthly treasures upon which we leaned; That from the fleeting things which lie about us, Our clinging hearts should be forever weaned.

They have passed from us, all our broad possessions, Ships, whose white sails flung wide past distant shores, Lands, whose rich harvest smiled in the glad sun-

Silver and gold, and all our hoarded stores.

And, dearer far, the pleasant home where gathered Our loved and loving round the blazing hearth, Where honored age on the soft cushion seated, And childhood played about in frolic mirth :-

Where, underneath the softened light, bent kindly, The mother's tender glance on daughters fair; And he, on whom all lent with fond confiding, Rested contented from his daily care.

All shipwrecked in one common desolation! The garden walks by other feet are trod, The clinging vines by other fingers tutored To fling their shadows o'er the grassy sod.

While darkling care and deep humiliation, In tears are mingled with our daily bread, And the rude blasts we never thought could reach us, Have spent their wrath on each defenceless head.

Let us be cheerful! the same sky o'erarches, Soft rains fall on the evil and the good ; On narrow walls and through our humble dwelling God's glorious sunshine pours as rich a flood.

Faith, hope and love still in our hearts abiding. May bear their precious fruits in us the same And to the couch of suff'ring we may carry If but the cup of water in His name.

Let us be thankful if, in this affliction, No grave is opened for the loving heart; And while we bend beneath our Father's chiding, We yet can mourn 'each family apart.'

Shoulder to shoulder let us breast the torrent. With not one cold reproach or angry look; There are such seasons when the heart is smitter It can no whisper of unkindness brook.

Our life is not in all these brief possessions, Our home is not in any pleasant spot : Pilgrims and strangers we must journey onward, Contented with the portion of our lot.

These earthly walls must shortly be dismantled, These earthly tents be struck by angel hands; But to be built up, on a sure foundation, There! where our Father's mansion ever stands

There shall we meet ! father and child, and dearer, That earthly love which made half heaven of home There shall we find our treasures all awaiting Where change and death and parting never come

> LIVE IN LOVE. Be not harsh and unforgiving,

Live in love, 'tis pleasant living. If an angry man should meet thee, And assail thee indiscreetly, Turn not thou again and rend him Lest thou needlessly offend him; Show him love hath been thy teacher-Kindness is a potent preacher; Gentleness is e'er forgiving-Live in love, 'tis pleasant living Why be angry with each other? Man is made to love his brother; Kindness is a human duty, Meekness a celestial beauty. Words of kindness, spoke in season Have a weight with men of reason; Don't be others' follies blaming. And their little vices naming, Charity's a cure for railing. Suffers much, is all-prevailing. Courage, then, and be forgiving : Live in love, 'tis pleasant living.

THE TRUE RICHES. Health and the simplest fare. If thou hast these, Accompanied with one single steadfast friendonce which thou dost not fear to bare To the great Searcher's eye-and that strong hope Whose wing ne'er tires, e'en o'er the yawning grav-Go thou thy way; thou art an emperor Bearing thy crown e'er with thee; go thy way, And thank thy God, who hast bestowed on thee The gold which monarchs comet, but in vain.

## The Liberator.

The following review was written immediately now. None of its points, however, have lost any thing by the delay.

AN HOUR WITH DR. HUNTINGTON; Being a Review of his Sermon, entitled . Permanen Realities of Religion, and the Present Religious In terest. A Sermon by F. D. Huntington, D.D., Preacher to the University at Cambridge.' Including a glance at the Author and the Revival. BY J. B., OF WOLFSDEN.

This sermon is remarkable. It is not a remarkable

Whig, and B. F. Hallect an earnest anti-slavery anti-Mason, and Orestes Brownson was a transcendental and somewhat reformatory philosopher, the Rev. F. D. Huntington was a progressive Unitarian, and accounted as one of the liberal and reformatory wing of his sect. The history of Cushing, Hallett and Brownson, thus far, is well known. The first two belong to Buchanan, and the last to the scarlet old lady of Babylon. Their transition, facile and sudden as it was, did not surprise nor afflict any body, for the moral guage of the men was known beforehand, and the science of political meteorology fully explained their change. Mr. Huntington's guage was different. He was accounted a pillar of the church, not a weathercock on its spire. The varying breezes of interest, of expediency, of popular opinion or public patronage, or the secret motives of prejudice, jealousy, envy or ambition, were counted as nothing to him. Such a man's footprints in the sand-stone of the world's progress should ever be onward-alas! when they stop and turn back !

For a long time past, the unprogressive and passive position of the man from whom the cause of humanity hoped so much has been matter of regret, and it has long been feared that the sanctions of ease and luxury, or the pride of position, or the hard conservatism of social surroundings had enervated, repressed and chilled the fire of a noble heart, kindled at the altar of truth. Worse fears would not have been out of place. The champion's silence was not slumber, but an embryo-a chrysalis period of self-incubation and mutation, till at length the miracle of a magical theological transformation is made patent. Truth has lost a champion, and priestly imposture has gained an advocate. The transformation is not yet quite perfect. The neophyte hesitates and blunders in his There is a considerable sibilation in the sounding of the new shibboleth. But the present serof the Old South, or Park street, or Essex street, or any other 'South-side' sanctuary.

appearance, for which the University press at Camthe matter thereof, and therefore the first three or four pages, which have but a remote connection with gious excitement, '-- 'it is attended with indiscretion the subject, and which embody only the commonest and inversion of style, are still readable.

philosophical analysis of the 'facts' which go to make ers against the real array of facts and argui up the present revival, the first of which is the 'feel. which are stumbling-blocks to so many souls. ing of God, and of being his affectionate, obedient child.' This is claimed as a substantial fact, and one of the greatest importance-'so vast and deep and pose is to promote, not the interests of truth and huwide, and beautiful and satisfying a good, that no manity, but the interests of selfish priests and corrupt other good deserves to be mentioned in comparison.' churches. To proselyte the people into a churches. Now, this is worse than tautology-it is also extrav- which is the 'bulwark of slavery,' the sanctuary, supagant and absurd. No mere 'feeling' is so tran- porter and sharer of all its wickedness, and the parscendently superior to all other good. Christ urged taker of every profitable or popular wrong; a church truth and duty upon his hearers as the chief good, whose members hang out placards inviting passengers and said little or nothing in favor of the 'feelings' to come in and pray, but turn away scowling and and sentimentalities which make so much of the bur- point to an obscure corner or gallery if a poor colored then of the present revival

be had, because God is with us.' This second fact which, as that of Park street (Congregationalist) exlooks much like a repetition of the first, and reminds cluded a colored man of most reputable and Christian the reader of the bootmaker's three reasons why ladies character from his own pew, bought and paid for, for America can boast of no landscape that combines should purchase boots rather than shoes, viz.: first, no other reason than his color, and passed a vote, still such vastness, richness and beauty as that which lies their superiority in wet weather; second, their ad. unrepealed and unrepented of, shutting all colored their superiority in wet weather; second, their advantage in a rain storm; and, third, their convenience in a shower. This division, however, affords opportunity for some fair rhetoric about the omnipresence of God. As the sermon was preached in the chapel of Harvard University, where the sophomores form a part of the audience, it was proper enough that a part of the audience, it was proper enough that a sense of which is convenient lady in correct which is convenient lady. Here the sophomores form a part of the audience, it was proper enough that a sense of whose prominent lady by the footsteps of slave-breeders, slave-hunters, and by the footsteps of slave-breeders, slave-hunters, and some other journals have given currency to this accurate the following letter upon the subject to the Ediptical before me—as viewed from this mountain. It has looked from this mountain. It has l page or two should be spent in the style proverbially members declared, in company, her wish that she appropriate to that appreciative class.

the feeling has not been so, but fearfully otherwise.' the poor fugitive Sims for prayer 'that God would This is one of the four or five facts which the able support him, and deliver him out of the hands of the D.D. on the sixteenth page pronounces a 'solid, un- oppressor,' was thrust contemptuously away; a church questionable good.' Now, for the life of us, we can whose priests, like Dr. Nehemiah Adams, teach that bad fact. The preacher, on another page, seems to er law is fanaticism'; or, like Dr. Lord, of Dartthink so too, for he favors the idea of 'an escape out mouth College, that 'slavery is perfectly consistent of it, and the burdened feeling of it.' This part of with the will of God and the law of love'; or, like the sermon is rather abstruse. We wish to show a Bishop Meade, that 'this is the portion of spiritua proper 'respect to dignities,' and therefore will not food which God has designed for those in both say 'confused and obscure,' but abstruse and incom- Servants, be subject to your masters with all fear prehensible. Dr. H. is not demented. It cannot be not only to the good and gentle, but also to the frothat the 'confusion,' &c., invoked for his brother in ward,' &c .- thus perverting the Scripture to aid those Boston fell by mistake upon the 'preacher to the atrocious laws which compel the slave, man or wo University at Cambridge.' jaws.' It is only that he has not yet got the hang of wicked or obscene, that his or her brutal, lustful and his revival harness. The shibboleth sibilates, but all cruel master may impose;—a church, in short, which will come natural by and by.

pentance.' We do not wish to cavil, and therefore ed as a part of repentance, and therefore we object. posture and wickedness. This is the main objection We object the more decidedly, because the omission current of the present revival. The cry is not, 'Bring the University preacher. forth fruits meet for repentance!' nor like His who It may be admitted that much good is transie said, 'Go and sell that thou hast, and give to the developed by the revival. Sinners become alarmed poor, and then come and follow me, -but it is, 'Re- and repent, and inquire what they shall do to be It is not denied that a cessation from sin, at least, false guides, who point to the church of anti-Christ as from unpopular and unchurchlike sin, is implied in the ark of salvation. They are caught in the specious the exhortation to repentance; but it may reasonably snare. It is the old story of priestly imposture consential a condition to salvation to mere implication, crites' of our day, also having compassed sea and but would urge it earnestly, constantly, and without land to make proselytes, proceed to make them chil-

the revival has to this article of 'goods' is not shown. consciences remain tender; but when they enter the The sympathetic nature of man is as manifest in a church, the soul-hardening process begins, and they military muster, or a cattle show, or any other occa- soon become fitted for deacons, slave-community sion where people flock together, as in the revival. It priests or kidnappers. From the crowds of convert

disputed fact in philosophy, viz., the infinite divisibil- tined to swallow them up, they will soon be ready t try of matter—at least, the matter of a sermon. The spring to the bloodhound chase with all the alacrity preacher divides his subject as a grocer does a cheese, of 'Boston Tigers.' Thus is the good of the revival into as many parts as he wants. He makes but five, turned to evil, and Christ is made the minister but might, by the same process, have made five thou- sin.

Under this fifth division, the preacher advocates public devotion. He says, 'Christ made his religior public, and instituted and practised social prayer. This statement can be true only in a very limited and qualified sense. Essentially, and in its application, it after the publication of Dr. Huntington's Sermon, but is untrue. Its purpose is to give the sanction of Christ owing to the continually crowded state of our colowing to the continuary crowder some for it till prayer-meetings. It requires some ingenuity and much sophistry to explain away Christ's condemnation of public prayer, and his injunction that prayer should be secret. When thou prayest, enter thy closet, and shut thy door,' seems very plain. No exception or limitation is stated. His general example confirms his precept. HE went apart to pray, even away from his disciples. As far as we can gather from the Evangelists, that was his custom. Even in the sorrowful hour of his approaching crucifixion, when he might be supposed most to need human sympathy, -and he prayed three times in one night,sermon, but, in view of its source and history, it is a at each time he went apart, 'a stone's throw' from remarkable fact. As tracks in the old red sand stone his disciples, and prayed alone. There may, perhaps, may be very common-place tracks, and yet be very be found in the gospels one or two passages which, if significant of some era in geological transition, so a it were not for these plain precepts and examples, sermon not otherwise uncommon may merit consider-ation as a way-mark of theological tradition.

might plausibly be construed as favoring public prayer, but under the circumstance, they might fairly the circumstance. but under the circumstances, they might fairly be When Caleb Cushing was a zealous anti-slavery construed the other way.

> Neither did Christ establish a 'public religion.' He indeed taught publicly, but he taught essentially a private religion, designed to regulate individual con-science and conduct. The religion of Moses and the pharisees was a public religion, and the opposite of Christ's in that and almost every other respect.

The preacher intimates that, in answer to the publie call, that 'Religion should leave the sanctus and the Sabbaths, and go out into the highways and markets,' 'she has at length done so,' and now the public are not pleased with her presence. This is true; but it is not owing to the caprice of the public, but to a misunderstanding between the parties. The public demand was for a different article from what the church furnishes. There was a misapprehens in the matter. The market demand was for the fruits of religion,-truth, justice, humanity, political and mercantile integrity, public honor and private honesty,-less of pride and greed in the church, and of ne-serving and truth-betraying in the priesthood, and more of fidelity in both to the plainest maxims of morality. This was what the highways and the market' demanded. The church misunderstood the order, and sent out a cargo of long-faced priests and long-winded prayers, tracts, placards, conventicles, clamor, cant, and other clerical contrivances. As well might a demand for bread be supplied by husks, or nutmegs. If the public do not like the sham article, and insist upon its 'going back to the sanctuaries and Sabbaths,' the shippers have no right to grumble, nor to complain that their wares are 'not cordially wanted any where.'

Having enumerated and vindicated these four or five unquestionable 'goods' of the revival, the preacher proceeds to name and answer the objections brought against it. In this part of his sermon, the mon gives promise of effort which shall yet be worthy preacher manifests a distrust of his own powers quite consistent with his reputation and his position as preacher to the University at Cambridge.' Instead The first thing noticeable in the sermon is its elegant of touching the really strong objections which have been thundered forth wherever indignant truth and bridge doubtless deserves the praise. It is a luxury disappointed humanity could find a mouth-piece, he to read a pamphlet so well printed, however mediocre turns aside to give sounding answers to frivolous and imaginary objections, viz. : that ' the revival is a reli--it 'disgusts the cultivated and refined.'-' is made thoughts, often expressed with an affected obscurity to depend on machinery,' &c. These straw-built giants he demolishes with such vigor and triumphant On the 9th page, the preacher commences a religio- effect as should have encouraged him to try his pow-

The real objection to the revival is, that it is not revival of true religion, but of imposture. Its purnan or woman takes them at their word, and comes The second fact enumerated is, 'This feeling is to in to claim a part in the promised blessing; a church could ' see every abolitionist strung up by the neck '; a The third fact enumerated is, that 'in many of us, church, from nearly all whose pulpits the petition of see no good at all in this fact. It looks like a very 'while the Constitution remains, all appeal to a high-There is no 'hook in his man, wife or virgin, to obey any command, however in every form of speech and action, constantly and The fourth great 'solid, unquestionable good is re- invariably, by its priests and members, sides with the rich and powerful, against the poor and oppressed wish the preacher had joined 'reformation' with re-pentance; for without this complement and key-stone, of religion or humanity. A church like this is not the arch tumbles. In looking over all that is said a church of Christ, but of anti-Christ. A revival under this head, we do not find reformation recognizto the revival, and until it is obvinted, we may as well is evidently not accidental, but in accordance with the dismiss the trifling cavils so elaborately treated of by

pent, and be forgiven,'- Come to Christ, and have saved. This beginning is good; but, alas! its end is your sins washed out, "- Look, and be healed," -&c. evil. These honest inquirers are taken in hand by be argued that a true revival would not leave so es- stantly realized. The Scribes and Pharisees, hypodren of hell like themselves.' Sincere converts are The next good in this inventory of revival is 'the led astray, deluded and corrupted, and their last state What peculiar claim becomes worse than the first. For a while, their belongs to the unregenerate, the heathen and barbari-an as much as to the 'anxious' and 'converted.' made by this revival, perhaps not one could now be found who would not shudder at the crime of send-The next good is the 'power of social prayer.' In looking over these divisions, we are convinced of one the Old South, or the other fashionable churches des-

sustain Slavery-Picnic-The Shakers.

DEAR GARRISON: three thousand feet above the level of the Hudson and the gate of heaven. The soul bows in holy revriver. The precipice below me is some three hundred erence before that God in whose presence these mou feet sheer down, and then a long, steep descent for tains and everlasting hills do bow, and all these trees more than a mile down into the vale of the Hudson. rocks, ravines, and this broad landscape, do clap their The view from this place is to the east. The whole hands and lift up their voices in triumph. valley of the Hudson lies spread out before me- The sun is setting; darkness is settling on the fifty miles in breadth, east and west, and one hundred in length, north and south-extending to West Point on our right, and the Green Mountains to the north above Bennington in Vermont. There can be no doubt that this broad, rich, and most beautiful and noble of all valleys that can be taken in at a view, was once the bed of a lake, and what is now the Hudson river was the lowest part of it. The lake half miles off, in a deep ravine. We walked. There, broke through the mountain at West Point, and crossed into the ocean at what is now the Narrows 260 feet, in one of the finest cascades on the contiat New York. Looking down from this height on nent, I found what my friend wished, viz., yourself the broad expanse,—the sun setting, and the shadows gradually extending far away to the east,—it meet you there. You were at the Mountain House when we arrived, but you soon left to spend the night as of the beautiful. Those, whose families are confined to the dirt, stench, suffocation, noise, passion, and tumultuous excitement of New York and Boston, would do well to spend a portion of each summer at this Mountain House, and amid this wild and but I never saw any thing so fine as this. It is not

boarded at this house. Food and all conveniences have to be brought up from Catskill and the valley of nature who can should see it. None will ever rebelow. We came from New York to Catskill, 120 gret the expense of money or time who do. I returnmiles, this morning, by rail. From Catskill we came
up here by stage, over a good smooth road all the
large of the Mountain House, took breakfast, and here
I wait to go down the mountain. I have seen the way. Our friend, William Robson, who now sits by way. Our friend, William Robson, who now sits by me, writing to his home in England, had an encounter with two ladies as we came up the hill in a stage. One of them had evidently been a governess tage. One of them had evidently been a governess in the family of some Southern kidnapper, and a here, but must go down, and on my way to Lake in the family of some Southern kidnapper, and a in the family of some Southern kidnapper, and a teacher and trainer of slave-breeders—and in that ca-friend from England, who comes to see the men and pacity had travelled in Europe. As is his custom, Mr. Robson alluded to the slaveholding of the priests women and institutions and customs of the country, Mr. Robson alluded to the slaveholding of the priests and 'Christians.' Instantly the two ladies took up about three thousand miles, and have about one thousand miles are thousand miles, and have about one thousand miles are the miles and miles are thousand miles are thousand miles are the miles the cause of the slave-hunters and slave-breeders, sand more to travel before we reach Boston. and their whole aim was to prove that kidnapping, slave-breeding and slave-trading were sustained by P. S. Shaker Village, New Lebanon, Sunday the Bible. So, they tried to make it out that the night. Yesterday, we came from the Mountain holding and using of men and women as beasts, House, via Catskill and Hudson, to this place, to the abolition of marriage, the selling of woman to spend Sunday with the Shakers, or Believers, as prostitution, the sundering of husbands and wives, they term themselves. We were most kindly and parents and children, to gratify the cupidity and hospitably welcomed and entertained. To-day, we brutal lusts of slaveholders, was all of God, and have attended their public worship. Some two his sanctioned by Moses, Jesus and Paul. W. R. ask. dred strangers from all parts of this country and from ed them, if some of their kidnapping friends should Europe were there. Worship was performed in singseize and enslave them, and justify it by the Bible, ing, speaking, marching and dancing. Perfect order and by the authority of their God-would they con- and decorum reigned throughout. These forms seem sider such a Bible and such a God worthy of their ed strange to others, but there is as much reason and respect? No answer. So we had a discussion, as we instruction in them as in the common forms of Methclimbed the mountain. Those who call themselves odists, Baptists, and other sects, and they are as accomen justifying the buying and selling of women ceptable to a pure and just God, I have no doubt. for purposes of prostitution and adultery, that their But Shakers attach no special importance to any par-Bible and their God authorize men to do so! Such ticular forms. They hold to changing their forms as women should be the first victims. They deserve they shall deem best. There are three points that are that doom-if any do. But it is sad to meet, amid cardinal with them, namely:these free, bold mountains, Northern scomen, who ad- (1) Celibacy-absolute continence, or abstinence vocate from their Bible and their God the unutterable from parentage and from the relation that leads to pollutions and crimes of slavery. It is good to meet parentage. This they think is essential to Christian here an Englishman who has principle and courage ity and to a true Believer. enough to rebuke them. There are many slave-breed- (2) Judgment—a free and full confession and forever they go. They have a fair exterior, but within known sin. All known sin must be confessed and

are full of whips, chains, fetters, and bloodhounds. forsaken. At dinner table to-day, we were waited on by a fine- (3) Community of property. This is essential. No looking black man. 'Were you ever a slave?' ask-ed our English friend. 'No-born free,' was the reed our English friend. 'No-born free,' was the reply. 'Did you ever hear of Garrison?' asked our ces. I believe this people seek to live, and do live, ther have we seen you. We came here expecting surely that you would be here, and our English friend was very desirous to see you. He wished to meet you amid this most beautiful of American landscapes; for American can be to feel and the second seed of the seed o before me-as viewed from this mountain. It has Yet there is not a cavern nor a glen in these glorious free mountains where a fugitive slave can hide The Free Love Question-Letter from Mrs. Ros himself and say-I am free from the slave-hunter's To the Editor of the New York Times :fangs. And I am travelling with an Englishman, who fangs. And I am travelling with an Englishman, who is keenly alive to the slaveholding character of American Christianity and Government. He came here to find Christianity as taught by Jesus; he sees little else than a slave-breeding, slave-hunting religion. He came here to find the spirit of God; we show him a foul and deadly serpent. He calls for the Christ of Calvary; we give him the Christ of Slavery! I am for the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention, in your paper of this many control of the Rutland Convention of the Rutl Calvary; we give him the Christ of Slavery! I am glad he is able to look through the outside into the inner life of the religion and government of this nation, and that he is not blinded and besotted by the cry of 'Democracy,' and 'Asylum of the Oppressed, that is forever on the lips of American Democrats and religionists.

Last Wednesday, August 11, I attended a picnic of the New York Spiritualists, in Pleasant Valley, near Fort Lee, ten miles above New York. Our English friend was with me. We took a steamer at New York, by Mr. Foster to the resolution, manely, to insert.

friend was with me. We took a steamer at New York, came up the Hudson ten miles, and landed at Pleasant Valley, where all the people of Gotham go to hold picnics. A party of several hundred were with us. We sauntered about the grounds and among the rocks, the pallisades looking lovingly and protecting-isolated home based on this exclusive love.' We sauntered about the grounds and among the rocks, the pallisades looking lovingly and protectingly over us. After a time, the people gathered together, sitting on the grass and on the rocks, and were addressed by our English friend, and several others. Our English friend, while disclaiming any identity with Spiritualism, as understood in this country, gave his views of the spirit and teachings of Jesus, especially as bearing on war and slavery. He embraces all sopportunities to show his abhorrence of all religions that sanction slavery, by whatever names called, or however loud and long their professions and their prayers. Others showed the absurdity and injustice of those who profess to hold communion with bright and pure spirits, while they defile themselves with to-bacco, alcohol, slavery, war and licentiousness, whether in or out of legal marriage. The remark was made, that the use of tobacco, smoking or chewing, tended to destroy all sense of decency and justice. Two men sat near the speaker, puffing their foul tobacco smoke into our faces, and poisoning the air we all had to breathe. They threw away their cigars, and thus far respected decency and justice. Talk of pure spirits coming near one, and puffing tobacco smoke or threwing tobacco, and said that if he did not get rid of his foul and shameful appetite before he went into the spirit land, he should be found lingering around to-bacco shows. Where recome hear a smoker or chewer of tobacco. One man confessed that he was ashamed of himself for chewing tobacco, and said that if he did not get rid of his foul and shameful appetite before he went into the spirit land, he should be found lingering around to-bacco shows. Where recome hear a smoker or chewer of tobacco, the profession and the province of the province foul and shameful appetite before he went into the spirit land, he should be found lingering around toacco shops, where people chew and smoke, picking up old tobacco cuds and cast away cigar ends. A fit

Catskill Mountain House-Quoting the Bible to We had a pleasant party and a profitable. It was good to be there. There was freedom there in that MOUNTAIN House, August 13, 1858. pleasant valley, and among those rocks, and under the blue sky and those green trees. That was the I sit on the brow of the precipice in front of the house of God. What is this mountain on which I Mountain House, on the Catskill mountain, nearly now sit and write? This is indeed the house of God

> scene; the air is damp and chill, and I will retire. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Saturday, Aug. 14. Un this morning (having spent the night at th Mountain House) by four o'clock, and away with my English friend to see the Catterskill Falls, two and a these Falls and under them ! I have seen many cas cades in the Tyrol, and amid the mountains of Swit-Ningara, nor the Falls of the Rhine. Ningara over Two hundred and fifty guests can be lodged and but the Catterskill Falls are beautiful, wild, and very

ers and slave-hunters in this Mountain House. I saking of all sins. No man can be a Shaker and a judge from their residences. Their presence is loathsome. They carry pollution and moral death where- violence and blood, a drunkard, or stained with any

friend. 'No-never heard of him,' was the answer.

What! never heard of Wm. Lloyd Garrison?' said in which reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and the Englishman: 'I thought all colored people knew history are taught. We visit them to-morrow. They him.' 'Oh yes,' said he, 'I have heard of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist.' 'That is the Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist.' 'That is the man,' said the Englishman, 'I expected to meet him here.' 'I have not seen him,' said he. So nei-him here.' 'I have not seen him,' said he. So nei-fessions a cloak to impurity. I wish other classes of But I must go on my way. Farewell!

by the footsteps of slave-breeders, slave-hunters, and their Christian and republican spologists and abettors.

Note there is not a cavara nor a glen in these clear.

New York, Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

ERNESTINE L. ROSE.

Sterne says in his Koran, 'I never drinkplace and a fit employment for souls made up of the juice and smoke of tobacco!

cannot do it on equal terms with others. It cost them only one day, but me three; the first in sinning the second in suffering, and the third in repenting. JUDGE GALBRAITH ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In writing for the address of Mrs. Jenkins, B. Galbraith of Erie, Pa., remarks as follows: I am not what would be called at the present a I suppose, a Woman's Rights man; bu cidedly so in what I think the true Chris am convinced there are barbarisms, as well laws and customs, as in our general tone of as ment, in relation to the true position and mission females, which it is time were corrected, the fact that we have women of sufficient and independence, as well as intelligence, that position, and maintain that true When I was a boy, the idea of a woman to common school of little children was con ridiculous and foolish one. That idea way to a much more rational one, and way to a much more rational one, and we has schools taught all over the country, (and some of higher order,) by women, and with great some of the competent to teach in the school house, why in the pulpit, which is, after all, but a moral of the country of the c in the field, and have given her an invitation

The following remedies are offerer to the public as the best, most perfect, which medic l seien afford. ATHE'S CATHARTIC PILLS have bee pared with the utmost skill which the medica fession of this age possesses, and their fession of this age possesses, and their chep have virtues which surpass any combi of medicines hitherto known. Other prepared more or less good; but this cures such dana complaints, so quick and so surely, as the property of ous complaints, so quick and so surely, as an efficacy and a power to uproot disease an thing which men have known before, moving the obstructions of the internal or an whing which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they removes the fountains of life and vigor, whealth course a new through the body, and the sick man is a gain. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic to disease, and no more. Tender that the produce the second of the

skin is covered with sores; who sta lies in anguish. He has been drend lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could aggest. Give him these Pills, and mark the elegistes the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose age humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every min pain; he too has been soaked through every min pain; he too has been soaked through every muched his body with limiments and salves; give him thee Pills to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for, alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches key, and now he walks alone; they have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeping whose gnawing stomach has long ago cate ruy smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health, see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; want of exercise or mental anguish, or some away; want of exercise or mental angu-lurking disease, has deranged the inte digestion, assimilation or secretion, till they do ir office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is ne. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vita their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her healh is gone. Give her these PILLs to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to east out the electrostic structions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her check, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from ever feature. See the sweet infant wasted with woma. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the PILIs in large doses to sweet these ville parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundie,

done around you every day.

Have you the less scrious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundie, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatuleacy, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from the derangements which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perseringly, and under the counsel of a good Physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangeous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the deviis of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cents per box—5 boxes for Sl.

Through a trial of many years and through every nation of civilized men, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat. Here a cold has settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale, thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong, whisper to all but his CONSUMPTION. He tries every thing; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows it fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the CHERRY PECTORAL now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing ear; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite return, and with it his strength. The dart which pieres his side is broken. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophylike the be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the CHERRY PECTORAL an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomishes more by prevention than cure. The cose colds and coughs which it cures are the

Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all urbations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Cherry Pectoral if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find an invaluable protection from the insidious proviet which carries off the parent sheep from many a fock, the darling lamb from many a home.

Authenticated evidence of these facts, with directions for the treatment of each complaint, may be found in Ayer's American Almanac, of which we publish three millions, and scatter them broadcast over the earth, in order that the sick every where may have before them the information it contains. Druggists and dealers in medicine generally have them for distribution gratis, and also for sale these remedies, prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY

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Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer it the first people in the cities of Boston, Providents.

Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for your selves.

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